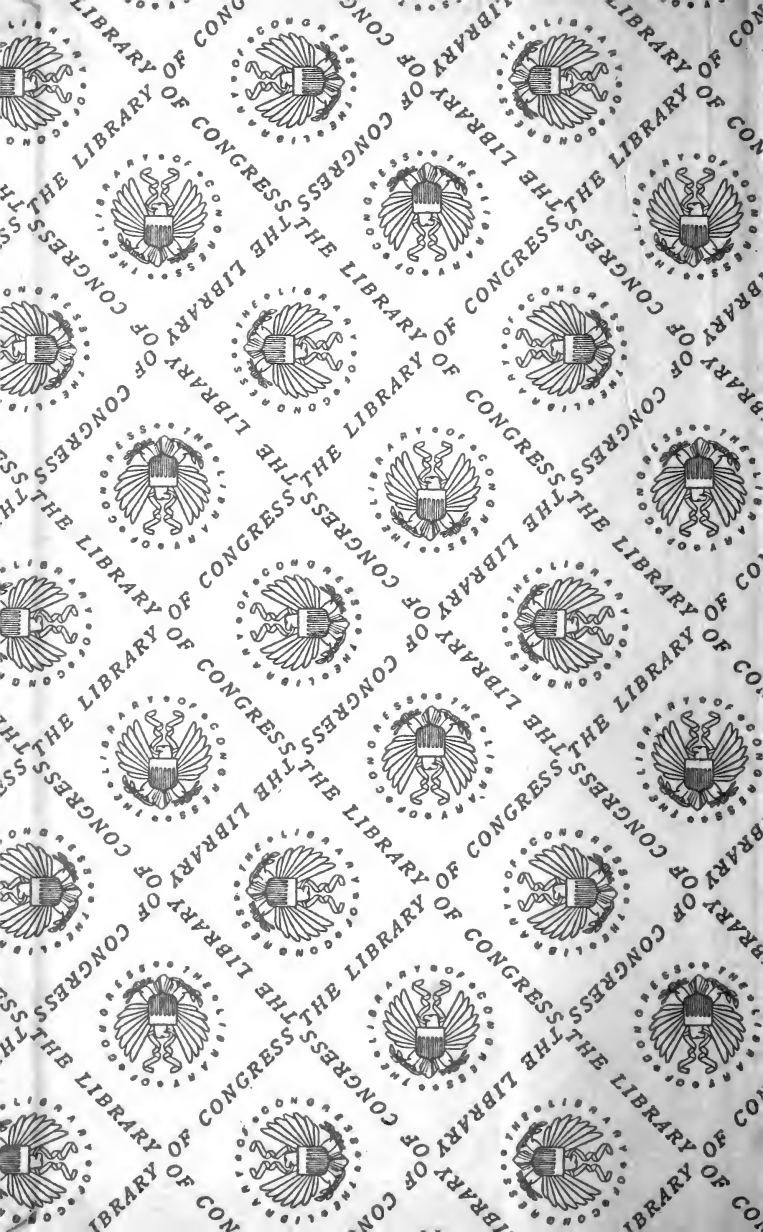


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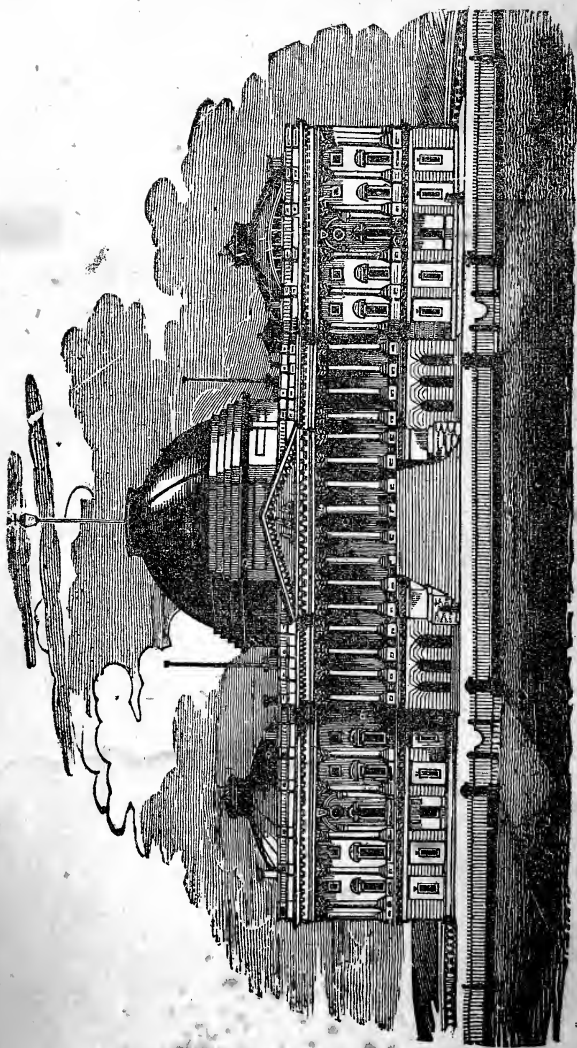














**GUIDE**

**TO**

# **THE CAPITOL**

**AND**

**National Executive Offices**

**OF**

**THE UNITED STATES.**

**ILLUSTRATED BY DIAGRAM PLANS, DESIGNATING THE  
SEVERAL EXECUTIVE BUILDINGS, AND THE RELATIVE  
POSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, THEIR  
BUREAUS AND OFFICERS' ROOMS, AND ALSO THE  
COMMITTEE ROOMS IN THE CAPITOL.**

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**BY ROBERT MILLS,**  
Engineer and Architect.

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**WASHINGTON:**

**WM. GREER, PRINTER.**

**1847-8,**

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE  
YEAR 1847,

BY ROBERT MILLS,

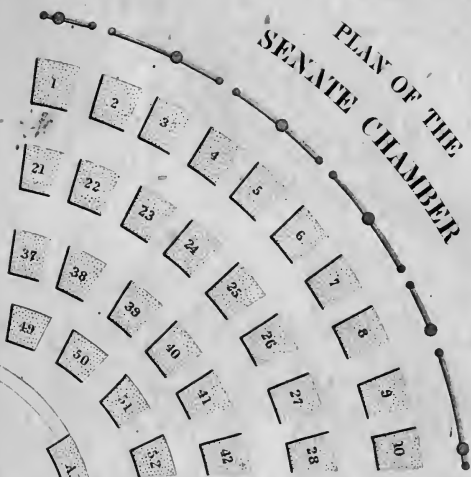
IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



# INDEX TO DIAGRAM OF THE SENATE.

1	J Rusk, Texas	20	Jefferson Davis, Miss	39	R S Baldwin, Ct
2	J J Crittenden, Ky	21	P Spruance, Del	40	J H Clarke, R I
3	G E Badger, N C	22	T Corwin, Ohio	41	J D Bright, Ind
4	W L Dayton, N J	23	J M Berrien, Ga	42	Henry Johnson, La
5	J M Clayton, Del	24	J Davis, Mass	43	H S Foote, Miss
6	W P Mangum, N C	25	R Johnson, Md	44	H L Turney, Tenn
7	W U'pham, Vt	26	D Webster, Mass	45	D Yulee, Florida
8	J W Miller, N J	27	S S Phelps, Vt	46	J M Niles, Ct
9	J A Pearce, Md	28	A C Greene, R I	47	D S Dickinson, N Y
10	S A Douglass, Ill	29	C Ashley, Ark	48	J M Mason, Va
11	D Sturgeon, Pa	30	I Cass, Mich	49	J D Westcott, Fla
12	D R Atcheson, Mo	31	S Breese, Ill	50	J P Hale, N H
13	E A Hannegan, Ind	32	J C Calhoun, S C	51	J Bell, Tenn
14	S Cameron, Penn	33	A H Sevier, Ark	52	Vacant.
15	J A Dix, N Y	34	J W Bradbury, Me	53	Vacant.
16	A P Bagby, Ala	35	Vacant.	54	Alpheus Phelps, Mich
17	T H Renton, Mo	36	R M T Hunter, Va	55	A P Butler, S C
18	C G Atherton, N H	37	U Downs, La	56	D H Lewis, Ala
19	W Allen, Ohio	38	J R Underwood, Ky		

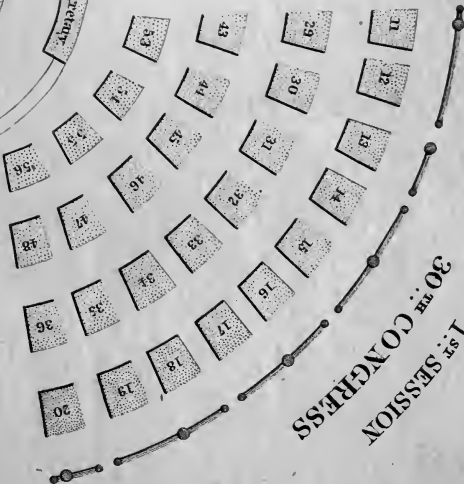
# PLAN OF THE SENATE CHAMBER



A. DICKINS, Secretary

C. M. DRUMAS, Pres.

President.



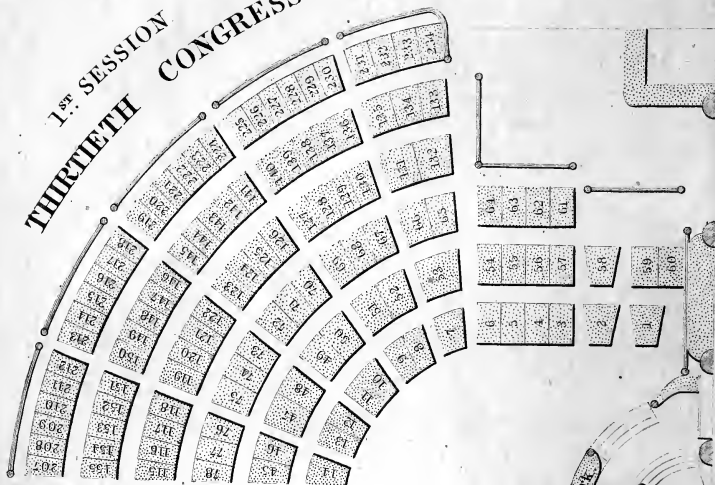
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION  
30<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS

1947-10-11-12  
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1947-10-11-12

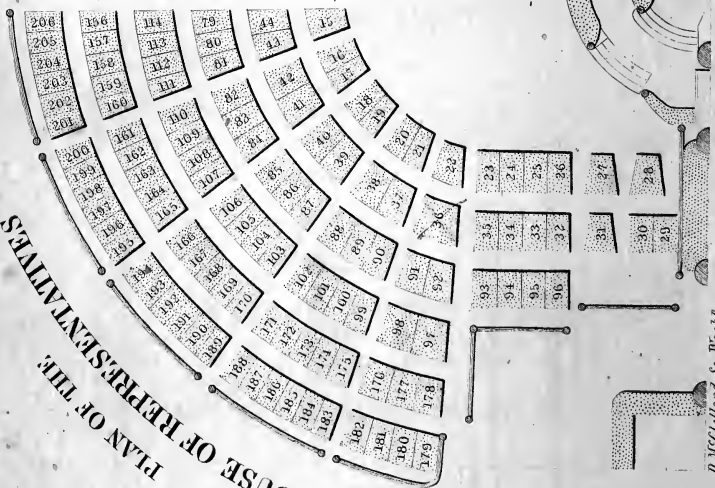


HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
1778 or 1779



PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

19	105	10	8
196	166	105	
193	167	104	
	168	103	
194	169	102	
193	170	101	
192	171	100	
191	172	99	
190	173	98	
189	174	97	
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	267	4	
	268	3	
	269	2	
	270	1	
	271	0	
	272	-1	
	273	-2	
	274	-3	
	275	-4	
	276	-5	
	277	-6	
	278	-7	
	279	-8	
	280	-9	
	281	-10	





11 W W Wick, Ind,	31 R G Rose, N Y,	61 H S W Hill, Ten,	91 J Dickey, Pa,
2 J H Harmpson, La,	32 M Hampton, Pa,	62 J L Robinson, Ind,	92 A R McIlvaine, Pa
3 W Sawyer, Ohio,	33 A Irvine, Pa,	63 D Hammons, Me,	93 J M Holley, N Y,
4 S Leffler, Ia,	34 N K Hall, N Y,	64 G W Jones, Ga,	94 A Kuekner, Ky,
5 G A Starkweather, N Y,	35 D Fisher, O,	65 S Lahm, O,	95 J J Slingerland, N Y,
6 S Laurence, N Y,	36 J Q Adams, Mass,	66 H Williams, Me,	96
7 R T Simpson, S C,	37 J Grinnell, Mass,	67 T Richey, O,	97 A Hale, Mass,
8 R W Johnson, Ark,	38 J M Root, O,	68 J Jameson, Mo,	98 C Warren, N Y,
9 O B Ficklin, Ill,	39 J Dixon, Ct,	69 C J Ingersoll, Pa,	99 E Embree, Ind,
10 J B Bowlin, Mo,	40 G Ashmun, Mass,	70 W B Maclay, N Y,	100 R C Schenck, O,
11 W S Featherston, Miss,	41 N Evans, O,	71 T J Turner, Ill,	101 T L Clingman, N C,
12 R McChelland, Mich,	42 D Roman, Md,	72 W Strong, Pa,	102 J Mullen, N Y
13 L B Peck, Vt,	43 J W Chrisfield, Md,	73 R T L Beal, Va,	103 D Rumsey, jr., N Y
14 L Boyd, Ky,	44 G Adams, Ky,	74 C W Cathcart, Ia,	104 I I White, N Y
15 B G Thibadeaux, La,	45 R M McLean, Md,	75 G Fries, O,	105 J W Jones, Tenn
16 J Pollock, Pa,	46 A Birdsall, N Y,	76 J J McKay, N C,	106 W Henry, Vt
17 A Stevens, Pa,	47 T S Boccock, Va,	77 R S Bingham, Mich,	107 W P Gentry, Tenn
18 A Evans, Md,	48 C E Stewart, Mich,	78 J R J Daniel, N C,	108 W P Haskell, Tenn
19 D S Gregory, N Y	49 A D Sims, S C,	79 J G Hampton, N J,	109 G Duncan, Ky
20 P W Tompkins, Miss	50 J S Wiley, Me,	80 W B Preston, Va,	110 J G Palfrey, Mass
21 J Gayle, Ala,	51 J Wentworth, Ill,	81 J Strohm, Pa,	111 R W Thompson, Ind
22 W A Newell, N Y,	52 W P Hall, Mo,	82 E C Cabell, Flor,	112 I E Holmes, S C
23 G Reynolds, N Y,	53 R Dickenson, O,	83 R Toombs, Ga,	113 J B Thompson, Ky
24 E Spruill, N Y,	54 R French, Ky,	84 J Collamer, Vt,	114 G G Dunn, Ind
25 W J Hunt, Mass,	55 H Cobb, Ga,	85 A H Stevens, Ga,	115 J H Johnson, N H
26 D B St. John, N Y,	56 E La Sere, La,	86 H S Conger, N Y,	116 D S Kaufman, Texas
27 S D Hubbard, Ct,	57 J Edsall, N J,	87 W Duer, N Y,	117 W Collins, N Y
28 F Blanchard, Pa,	58 J Thompson, Ky,	88 H Putnam, N Y,	118 G S Houston, Ala
29 J W Hornbeck, Pa,	59 J H Thomas, Ten,	89 D Marvin, N Y,	119 W G Brown, Va
30 W T Lawrence, N Y,	60 A Johnson, Vt,	90 A Abbott, Mass,	

120 R B Rhett, S C	149 J A McClermand, Ill	178 R S Candy, Ohio	207 Vacant.
121 J S Phelps; Mo	150 J H Thomas, Tenn	179 J Freedly, Pa	208 T W Ligon Md,
122 H Bedinger, Va	151 R W R Cobb, Ala	180 G N Eckert, Pa	209 A S Fulton, Va
123 H C Murphy, N Y	152 J K Miller, Ohio	181 F A Talmadge, N Y	210 Vacant.
124 T J Henley, Ind	153 J Thompson, Pa	182 J L Taylor, Ohio	211 D Wilmot, Pa.
125 J Mann, Pa	154 W Kennon, Ohio	183 J W Farrelly, Pa	212 D Cummins, Ohio
126 C Brown, Pa	155 J Pettit, Ind	184 C Hudson, Mass	213 A W Venable, N C
127 T P Stanton, Tenn	156 J W Houston, Del	185 D Gott, N Y	214 Vacant.
128 J O Morris, N Y	157 W L Goggin, Va	186 W Nelson, N Y	215
129 A Burt, S C	158 R S Donnell, N C	187 A Tuck, N H	216 J A Black, S C
130 J S Green, Mo	159 D Outlaw, N C	188 D P King, Mass	217 I E Morse, La
131 R K Meade, Va	160 P H Sylvester, N Y	189 J Rockwell, Mass	218 T W Bowdon, Ala
132 A Iverson, Ga	161 J R Ingersoll, Pa	190 J E Brady, Pa	219 B L Clark, Ky
133 A Atkinson, Va	162 J S Pendleton, Va	191 Vacant.	220 Vacant.
134 S H Harris, Ala	163 T S Flournoy, Va	192 J Van Dyke, N J	221 G Petrie, N Y.
135 E K Smart, Me	164 W M Cocke, Tenn	193 T Smith, Conn	222 T H Bayly, Va
136 A W H Clapp, Me	165 J G Chapman, Md	194 T B King, Ga	223 R Broadhead, Pa
137 F Clarke, Me	166 C Butler, Pa	195 O D Kellogg, N Y	224 R Smith, Ill
138 T Jenkins, N Y	167 R B Crampton, R I	196 J A Rockwell, Conn	225 C H Peaslee, N H
139 W A Richardson, Ill	168 L C Levin, Pa	197 G P Marsh, Vt	226 F Clark, Me
140 S W Inge, Ala	169 D N Barrenger, N C	198 H Belcher, Me	227 T Pillsbury, Texas
141 J A Woodward, S C	170 A H Shepherd, N C	199 H W Hilliard, Ala	228 Vacant.
142 J McDowell, Va	171 D Duncan, Ohio	200 W Barrow, Tenn	229 E B Holmes, N Y
143 R A Thompson, Va	172 G Ashmun, Mass	201 J M Botts, Va	230 F W Lord, N Y
144 D S Jackson, N Y	173 T O Edwards, Ohio	202 C S Morehead, Ky	231 W Thompson,
145 H Nicoll, N J	174 J Crowell, Ohio	203 Vacant.	232 B B Thurston, R I
146 W Rockhill, Ind	175 S F Vinton, Ohio	204 J H Tweedy, Iowa	233 C B Smith, Ind
147 S O Peyton, Ky	176 H Nes, Pa	205 N Boyden, N C	334 J J Farran, Ohio.
148 L B Chase, Tenn	177 J R Giddings, Ohio	206 J H Crozier, Ky	

## INTRODUCTORY.

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Every one having business with the Capitol or with the public offices, whether stranger or resident, is sensible of the difficulty of locating the different Committee rooms in the Capitol, and Bureaus in the offices, and more particularly the officers and clerks attached to those Bureaus. The nature of the information contained in this work will tend to remove this difficulty, and afford to all the means of identifying both the building and the room occupied by every Committee and every officer doing business therein.

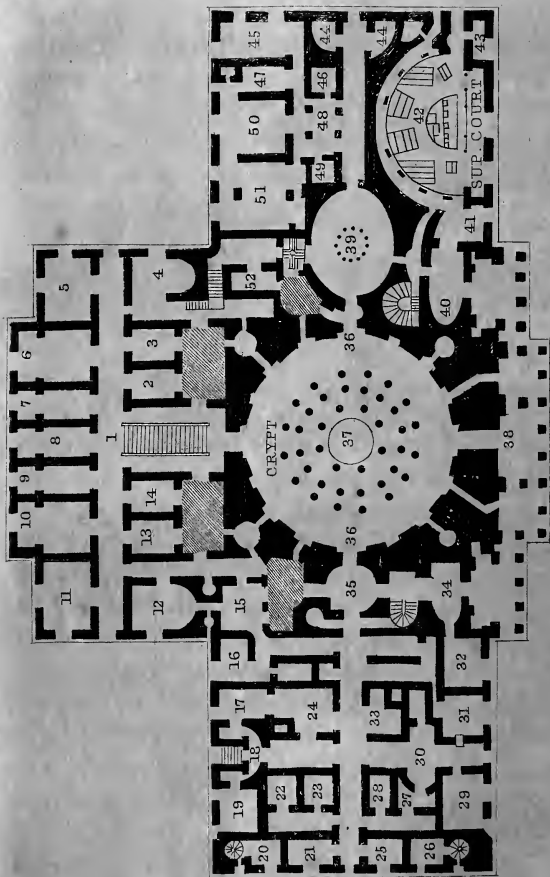
The key to the Committee rooms in the Capitol will be found in the numbers in the book, and labels over the doors of the several rooms; those being given their relative locations as respects the floor and part of the building where they are situated, no difficulty will occur in finding them.

In connection with a brief description of the Capitol and Executive buildings, are diagram plans of the same, with each room numbered—the numbers applying to each floor consecutively. The officers and clerks of each department being alphabetically arranged, and following in the order of the Bureaus to which they belong, will be easily found, and opposite to the name, on the margin, is the number of the room on the diagram, as first, second or third floor, as the case may be. An index is attached to facilitate finding the matter required.

This third edition of the work has been much improved and enlarged, so as to be more extensively useful. Besides the plans of the Capitol, are those of the Executive offices, the Patent office, Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, designating each member's seat.

A beautiful map of the city, showing the locality of every public building, churches, &c., will be affixed to some of the copies of this work, to meet the wishes of purchasers.





BASEMENT STORY OF THE CAPITOL, U.S.

THE  
CAPITOL  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

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THE area covered by this splendid structure is equal to 67,220 sq. feet. The front extends 352 feet 4 inches; the depth of the wings 121 feet 6 inches; the centre projection, east, including steps, 86 feet, and the western projection 83 feet. The height of wing buildings, to top of balustrade, 70 feet; and to top of the great dome, in the centre, 145 feet.

The principal front looks to the *East*, and presents a grand portico, in the centre, 160 feet in extent, composed of a double row of Corinthian columns, elevated on a lofty rustic basement, and surmounted by an enriched pediment 80 feet broad, over which rises an immense dome, 100 feet in diameter, forming the grand surmounting feature of the building.\* The wings spread on each side of the portico, divided into a principal story and attic, elevated on a high basement; the walls enriched with pilasters, of the same order with the portico, which space off the windows lighting the interior of the building; each of those on the principal story crowned with a pediment. Over the great cornice runs an open balustrade, and, in front of the portico, a grand flight of steps ascends to the platform of the same. On a level with the portico are two large niches, containing colossal statues of marble, by Persico, one representing Peace, the other War.

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\* We must ever regret the innovation here made upon the original design of the Capitol, by the introduction of a dome so disproportionate to the building; it destroys the beauty of this front, as may be seen by cutting off the connexion of the dome with the building by raising the hand between, or advancing so near as to cover it. The difference in the effect is very striking, and we must hope that a change will restore the original proportion of this important feature in the building; fortunately, this can be done at little expense, as the *true dome* already exists under the present one; it was a strange aberration from good taste which gave the present proportion.

The West front presents a massive central projection of 83 feet, with a recessed colonnade in the centre, 100 feet in extent, elevated on a high rustic basement, and rising, with its entablature, to the roof, surmounted by a panelled skreen or attic. The wings spread out on each side of this centre projection, finished in the same manner as those upon the East front.

There is a *sub* or under basement on the West front, which is, judiciously hid, in the perspective view, by a stone terrace, covering vaults in advance of the building, flanked outwardly by a sloping turf bank, which brings the main basement up on a level all around.

The series of pilasters, with their entablature, rustic basement and balustrade, extend round each end of the building, forming a complete symmetrical whole.

The exterior walls, columns, pilasters, &c. are constructed of freestone, from the Aquia creek quarries; the steps, terraces and pavements, are of the Seneca creek stone; both waters of the Potomac.

The Capitol grounds are handsomely laid out in gravel walks, jet d'eaus, clumps of trees, shrubbery, and sloping banks, and embrace 30 acres, enclosed by an iron railing, skirted on the outside by a foot-walk over a mile in circuit. There are nine grand entrances to these grounds: two from the North and two from the South for carriages, two from the East and three from the West for foot passengers. The centre of the Western entrance, at the foot of the hill, is flanked by two stone lodges, highly ornamented, for watch-houses, &c.; from this, and after passing through the grounds, and by the jet d'eaus, you ascend by two flights of steps before you reach the grand terrace. Upon the first level, in front of the steps, is erected the Naval Monument, dedicated to those who fell at the siege of Tripoli. It is a white marble column, elevated upon a marble pedestal, base and zocle, and surmounted by an eagle, holding in her talons the symbols of the Union. The top of the zocle, or lower base, rises by steps towards the second base, and is ornamented with statues representing the Genius of America, History, Commerce and Fame. The latter is a winged figure, with a wreath in its hand, standing close to the column, preparing to crown it. Commerce is represented by the figure of Mercury, with a caduceus and cornucopia in its hand. History is represented as a female, seated, with a book and stylus in its hand, in the act of recording the event. The *Genius of America*, the most interesting of the group, is represented as an Indian, leading two youths by the hand, one of which bears the fasces, and pointing their attention to the monument. The shaft of the column is decorated with the beaks of vessels and anchors—the pedestal with scrolls; the fretted cap of the base with Turks' head swords, &c.; the zocle with the names in bronze of those who fell in battle—**SOMERS, CALDWELL, DECATUR, WADSWORTH, DORSEY, ISRAEL**. Upon the corners of the zocle are four funeral vases. The whole monument rises out of an oval basin of water, sup-



plied from the contiguous fountain, and is surrounded by an iron railing. This basin contains 78,827 gallons of water; the one East of the building 111,241 gallons.

Under the arch-way, leading into the sub-basement of the Capitol, is a beautiful marble fountain, out of which flows a constant stream of pure translucent water, brought from Smith's spring about two miles North of the building. The yield is now 32 gallons a minute, and may be increased to six times this quantity if required.

The sub or under basement of the Capitol, here entered, presents a suite of rooms, confined to the Western projection, appropriated as follows:—

The corridor at the entrance conducts to the following rooms: On the North or Senate side—No. 41, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds; No. 40, Committee of Patents and Public Buildings; No. 42, Committee of Manufactures; No. 43, Committee of Revolutionary Claims. On the South or House side—No. 44, Committee on Naval Affairs; No. 45, Committee of Military Affairs, and Committee on the Expenditures with War Department; No. 47, the Committee on the Territories and the Public Buildings; No. 49, the Committee of the District of Columbia; and on the East side—No. 80, store-room; No. 81, Refectory, for the use of the Members of Congress.\*

On each side of the great stairway, opposite the entrance, a passage leads to the vault prepared to receive the sarcophagus of WASHINGTON, placed immediately under the centre of the crypt of the grand rotundo. Returning out, to the West front, a double flight of stone steps ascend to the terrace, which is only a few steps below the level of this story. From this terrace a beautiful view of the Western side of the city is afforded, together with the high grounds on the North, and the Potomac on the South. Several noble avenues spread out in radii from this spot as a centre; the Pennsylvania avenue, nearly in front, is handsomely paved, and terminated by the President's house, which is about 1 1-4 miles from the Capitol.

Entering the building on this level, you pass to the main corridor, leading to the following rooms: On the North or Senate side—No. 44, the Committee on Indian Affairs; No. 46, Committee on Military Affairs; No. 45, Committee on the District of Columbia; No. 47, Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; No. 48, Committee on Naval Affairs; No. 49, Com-

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\* Refectory rules, established by the Commissioner of Public Buildings: Beefsteak, for one, 25 cents; Partridge 25, mutton chop 12 1-2, veal cutlet 25, cold lunch 12 1-2, bowl soup 12 1-2, one pint stewed oysters 25, half pint stewed oysters 12 1-2, one dozen roasted oysters 18 3-4, one dozen raw oysters 12 1-2, half a dozen raw oysters 6 1-4, cup coffee 12 1-2, small glass punch 12 1-2, bottle of porter or cider 12 1-2, half bottle of porter or cider 6 1-4, draught beer per pint 6 1-4.

mittee on Foreign Relations. (It may be here remarked, that all the rooms on the North half of the Capitol, from the centre of the same, except on the third floor, and the Supreme Court rooms, are appropriated for the use of the Senate.) On the South or House side—No. 44, Committee of Ways and Means, No. 42, Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; No. 40; Committee on Commerce; No. 39, Committee on Private Land Claims; No. 41, Committee on Revolutionary Claims and of Expenditures of Treasury Department, and of Navy Department; No. 43, Committees of Public Expenditures, of Expenditures in Department of State, and of Revolutionary Pensions, all of the House.

Across the corridor, opposite the front or West entrance, a flight of stone steps ascend to the principal floor; but, passing by these steps, a passage way on each side leads into the *crypt*, a circular and treble colonnaded vaulted space, immediately under the great rotundo. This is one of the most curious apartments in the building, presenting a complete forest of massy doric columns, of the proportions of those of the temple of Pæstum, surmounted by groin arches, running in radii direction, and supporting the floor of the rotundo. Turning to the left, and winding among the columns, you pass through a door-way, on the north side, into a small rotundo, lighted from above; a door on the right opens into the staircase leading to the Senate chamber, that on the left into the Law Library room, and, further on, into a vestibule. On the left, in this staircase, a larger door-way leads into the Supreme Court room, and a smaller door-way in the vestibule to the Marshal's room. Returning to the small rotundo, a corridor extends North, which opens on the left by a recess into the suite of offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General's room is near the North entrance, on the right of the public entrance in the vestibule of that entrance; opposite the latter, is the Judges' room. You enter the Supreme Court room from the Senate staircase; this chamber is semi-circular in its plan, with an arched recess on the West, and a colonnade recess on the East side, from whence the light is admitted. An arcaded passage runs around the sweep of the circle, which supports a domical ceiling of masonry that covers the entire room, and into which groins or cuts are made upon the surrounding arches, forming a fretted kind of ceiling, of bold construction. In the tympanum of the West arch, in recess, is sculptured the figure of Justice, with her emblems in bold relief; accompanying her is a figure of Fame, crowned with a rising Sun, pointing to the Constitution of the United States.\* Every thing is of a massive character in this room. The col-

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\* This design is in bad taste, and should be corrected by obliterating the caricature figure of Fame, with its Sun; then the figure of Justice will appear to some advantage, and the design be passable.

umns are of the heavy doric proportions, as well as the piers of the arches. As an error had been committed in the first design and construction of this room, which occasioned the fall of the vaulted ceiling, every precaution was taken to guard against a similar disaster, and it has been effectually done.

There are several radical defects in the present plan of this room, which it has been proposed to remedy. It is both badly lighted and ventilated. The floor is sunk below the general level, and makes it very uncomfortable to the members of the bar. Indeed the early death of some of our most distinguished lawyers at this bar has been attributed to the cold damps and want of ventilation of this room; no time, should, therefore, be lost to remedy this evil. The seats of the Judges are elevated considerably above the floor of the bar, and near the windows, by which they are less subject to the evil in question.

The accommodation for the members of the Court are convenient and roomy; and visitors, though limited in number, are equally well accommodated. The Law Library being now connected with the Supreme Court is placed convenient for reference, adjoining the Clerk's room.

Returning into the crypt, and passing through a door-way, on the *South* side, you come into a vestibule, which opens on the left to the staircase\* leading up to the vestibule of the hall of Representatives, and, in front, into a corridor which communicates first with the following rooms of the House: No. 77, Committee on the Judiciary, then with the furnace rooms below, Nos. 53 and 76, which warm the Hall of Representatives; after which you reach a cross passage, leading, on the left, to the room No. 54, which opens into the rooms for the Committee on Indian Affairs and messengers; on the right, a passage leads to the rooms, No. 69, of the Committee on Accounts, and No. 70, the Committee on Patents; between which rooms a flight of stone steps descends to a range of water closets, erected on the outside of the building. Pursuing the corridor South, to the end, you come to rooms No. 63, of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and No. 64, of the Committee on the Militia; the smaller passages communicate with store-rooms. All these rooms, as well as the others named, are made fire-proof.

Going out from the crypt to the East front of the Capitol, you pass through iron gate-ways into an open arcaded passage under the great portico; in front of this arcade is a covered carriage-way, and at each end of this passage are the principal entrances to the staircases leading to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Entering the building on the East front, the attention is drawn to a group of figures, sculptured in the tympanum of the pediment of the portico. The figures are colossal, and, being all of an emblematical character, require explanation to be understood. The centre figure represents the Genius of Ameri-

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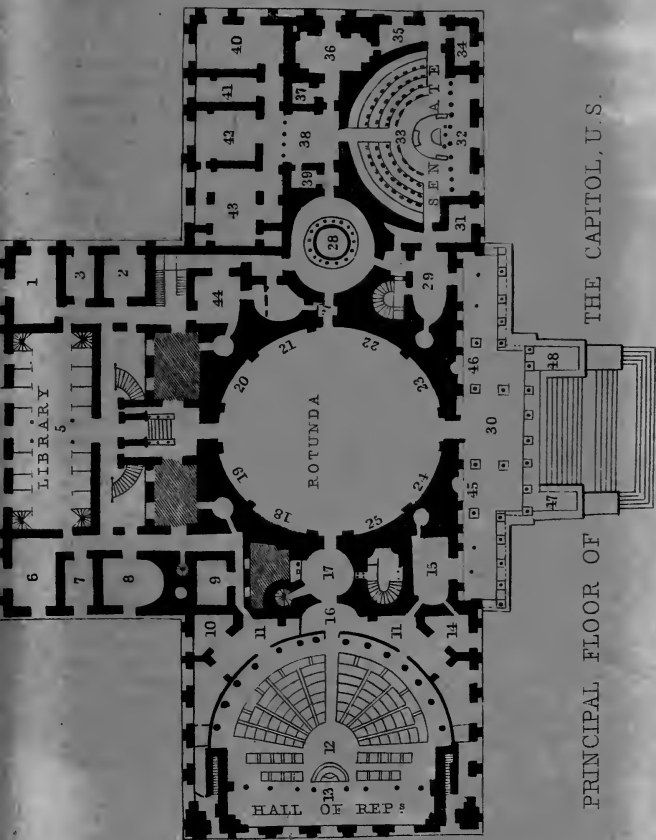
\* From this staircase a door, No. 50, leads into the room occupied by the Committee on Claims.

ca, modestly attired in full drapery, standing on a broad plinth, and holding in her hand an oval shield, inscribed with the letters U. S. A. in the centre, surrounded with a glory. This shield rests on a pedestal, ornamented on the front with an oaken wreath in bas-relief, encircling the words July 4, 1776. Behind the figure rests a spear, and at her feet an eagle, with its wings partially expanded. The head of the Genius, crowned with a star, is inclined in a listening attitude, over her left shoulder, towards the figure standing in this direction, which represents *Hope*, who appears to be addressing the Genius; her right hand and arm being elevated towards the Genius, her left apparently resting on the stock of an anchor, and the hand grasping a part of her drapery. The eager gaze and delighted smile she gives the Genius indicate her earnest plea for the glory and prosperity of the Union. The Genius, however, instead of catching her enthusiasm, points, with sober dignity, to the object standing on her right hand. This is *Justice*, with stern and icy countenance, her eyes lifted towards Heaven, and holding in her right hand a scroll partly unrolled, and displaying, in letters of gold, the words "Constitution of the United States." Her left hand elevates and sustains the scales; neither bandage nor sword are associated with this American Justice; "for, in our free and happy country, justice is clear-sighted, and stands with open countenance, respecting, and weighing equally, the rights of all; and it is in this, rather than in her punitive energies, that she is the object of veneration of freemen."

"A moral is intended to be conveyed in this group, that, however *Hope* may flatter, the American people will regard only that prosperity which is founded on public right and the preservation of the Constitution." The figures are all highly finished, unnecessarily so for their great elevation; their execution does great credit to the artist, but the design is *outré*; the idea too complex, difficult to be understood, and not adapted to the place, which requires unity, boldness, and, withal, a subject that would be fully comprehended at the first glance of the eye.

Surmounting the great blockings of the steps of the Portico, are two groups of marble figures. That on the South represents the discovery of America, by a statue of Columbus accompanied by an Indian, by Persico, the talented artist that executed the group just described in the tympanum of the pediment. On the North is to be placed another group emblematic of the first settlement of the country, composed of three statues, by that eminent artist, Greenough. This group is expected to be placed here very soon.

Ascending the grand flight of steps to the portico, a piece of sculptured work over the door of entrance attracts the eye; it consists of two aerial figures, in the act of crowning the bust of Washington. On each side of the door are large niches filled by the marble statues of *Peace* and *War*, already mentioned.



THE CAPITOL, U.S.

PRINCIPAL FLOOR OF

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The Eastern portico presents a splendid promenade 160 feet long, and of proportional width. The columns, in number 26, are 30 feet high; the shaft composed of a single stone. A fine view is afforded from this portico of the Eastern grounds, with its spacious gravel walks, and dense verdant enclosure of beautiful clumps of trees and shrubs, circumscribed with an iron palisade. In the centre of these grounds is placed a colossal statue of Washington upon a simple granite block, with the inscription, "First in War—first in Peace—first in the hearts of his Countrymen." This is a splendid work, from the chisel of Greenough. To the South you look down New Jersey avenue, which is terminated by the waters of the Eastern branch, and the rich foliage of the opposite banks. To the North you look into a country scene of hill and dale, formed by the valley of the Tiber. From the portico you enter the grand rotundo, which is 96 feet in diameter and 96 feet high, including the dome, which forms the ceiling. This dome is enriched with caissons or deep sunken panels, similar to those of the Pantheon at Rome, pierced at the apex with a circular opening, through which the light descends. The sides of this spacious room are divided in its whole circuit into panels, separated by massive Roman pilasters, which support a bold entablature, ornamented with wreaths of Olive. The upper part of the great panels are decorated with festoons of flowers, scrolls and wreaths; four of them encircling the busts of Columbus, Sir Walter Raleigh, La Salle and Cabot; men to whom all the world owe a lasting debt of gratitude; the smaller panels, over the doors of the entrance, are filled up with historical subjects, which we shall hereafter describe; the lower panels are appropriated to paintings of a historical character. The four on the West half of the rotundo are now occupied with the series of paintings executed by Col. Trumbull, who, being himself an actor in the scenes he has here transferred to the canvas, and holding a rank and station which rendered him familiar with the countenances of most of those he has here portrayed, gave him advantages which no other artist could have possessed; and, therefore, if these paintings had no other merit than exhibiting faithful portraits of the distinguished men of our glorious revolution, they ought to be, and are, highly prized. But Colonel Trumbull was an artist of the first order, as those splendid works of his, the siege of Gibraltar, the battle of Lexington, the death of Warren, and of Montgomery, evidently show. The paintings now before us most certainly possess much merit, and are by no means deserving the severe remarks made by Mr. Randolph, in the House of Representatives in 1828, which justly drew from Colonel Trumbull a letter not very complimentary to Mr. Randolph. The subjects selected by Colonel Trumbull, on this occasion, refer to four very important events of our revolutionary history, namely, first, the Declaration of Independence, 1776; second, the surrender of General Burgoyne, 1777; third, surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781; fourth, resignation of General Washington, at Annapolis, 1783.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This was the first, and is the most masterly finished picture of the four. The artist seems to have labored here to present a *chef d'œuvre* on a subject of such deep interest to mankind, the last hope of the world, which hung, as it were, upon the decision now about to be made by the venerated worthies in Congress assembled; and, though we may find fault with the prim attitude of the figures, yet we feel satisfied with the whole, as exhibiting a faithful representation of the actual scene as it occurred. Colonel T. would not, in this case, follow his imagination; he spared neither labor nor expense to collect facts which only could secure to him lasting fame. He traveled from one end of the Union to the other to obtain the portraits of our distinguished men, and to learn from the actors themselves the truth of scenes he was preparing to represent on canvas. Most of the personages in this picture are real portraits, and we cannot too highly appreciate the talents of the artist that has preserved to us the expression of those features which are so dear to Americans, and to the lovers of liberty every where. The painting before us represents the memorable Congress of 1776, assembled for the purpose of ratifying that glorious deed which gave birth to our independence as a nation. The artist has rigidly preserved the very architecture of the room in which this august body sat, simply embellishing the back-ground with military flags and trophies, such as had been taken from the enemy. On the right of the picture is seen that deathless group, Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence; Adams, the fearless advocate of the people; Franklin, the wise and prudent philosopher; Hancock, the noble and generous patriot; Rutledge, the great orator and statesman; Thompson, the vigilant and correct scribe, &c. &c. To the left stretches the long line of worthies, seated with all the dignity of a Roman Senate in the glorious day of her liberty. All are quiet, anxious and attentive, yet fearless and determined. Every one clothed in the costume of the day, so that nothing is left undone to distinguish the eventful scene. The eye here reposes with peculiar interest, and in the intensity of thought, is carried back to the period when, before an agitated and anxious world, the great act was ratified, which proclaimed liberty to all the human race.

The names of those whose portraits are preserved in the painting are as follows:\*

- |    |                    |                    |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | George Wythe,      | of Virginia,       |
| 2. | William Whipple,   | of New Hampshire,  |
| 3. | Josiah Bartlett,   | of New Hampshire,  |
| 4. | Benjamin Harrison, | of Virginia,       |
| 5. | Thomas Lynch,      | of South Carolina, |
| 6. | Richard Henry Lee, | of Virginia,       |

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\* The numbers refer to the outline heads in the key, beginning on the left of the spectator. The key to each picture is attached, placed upon a card.



- |     |                       |                    |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 7.  | Samuel Adams,         | of Massachusetts,  |
| 8.  | George Clinton,       | of New York,       |
| 9.  | William Paca,         | of Maryland,       |
| 10. | Samuel Chase,         | of Maryland,       |
| 11. | Lewis Morris,         | of New York,       |
| 12. | William Floyd,        | of New York,       |
| 13. | Arthur Middleton,     | of South Carolina, |
| 14. | Thomas Hayward,       | of South Carolina, |
| 15. | Charles Carroll,      | of Maryland,       |
| 16. | George Walton,        | of Georgia,        |
| 17. | Robert Morris,        | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 18. | Thomas Willing,       | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 19. | Benjamin Rush,        | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 20. | Elbridge Gerry,       | of Massachusetts,  |
| 21. | Robert Treat Payne,   | of Massachusetts,  |
| 22. | Abraham Clark,        | of New Jersey,     |
| 23. | Stephen Hopkins,      | of Rhode Island,   |
| 24. | William Ellery,       | of Rhode Island,   |
| 25. | George Clymer,        | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 26. | William Hooper,       | of North Carolina, |
| 27. | Joseph Hewes,         | of North Carolina, |
| 28. | James Wilson,         | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 29. | Francis Hopkinson,    | of New Jersey,     |
| 30. | John Adams,           | of Massachusetts,  |
| 31. | Roger Sherman,        | of Connecticut,    |
| 32. | Robert R. Livingston, | of New York,       |
| 33. | Thomas Jefferson,     | of Virginia,       |
| 34. | Benjamin Franklin,    | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 35. | Richard Stockton,     | of New Jersey,     |
| 36. | Francis Lewis,        | of New York,       |
| 37. | John Witherspoon,     | of New Jersey,     |
| 38. | Samuel Huntington,    | of Connecticut,    |
| 39. | William Williams,     | of Connecticut,    |
| 40. | Oliver Wolcott,       | of Connecticut,    |
| 41. | John Hancock,         | of Massachusetts,  |
| 42. | Charles Thompson,     | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 43. | George Reed,          | of Delaware,       |
| 44. | John Dickinson,       | of Delaware,       |
| 45. | Edward Rutledge,      | of South Carolina, |
| 46. | Thomas McKean,        | of Pennsylvania,   |
| 47. | Philip Livingston,    | of New York.       |

## SURRENDER OF GENERAL BURGOYNE.

The importance of the victory of Bennington, and, afterwards, of Saratoga, (where the surrender took place,) to the American cause, gives to this picture peculiar interest. Gen. Gates here won imperishable honors, and, though unfortunate afterwards, he was still the brave and honorable man. The painting represents the moment the surrender of General Burgoyne takes place, who is seen on the left as having just dismounted, attended by General Philips and other officers, near the marquee of General Gates. In front General Gates is seen

advancing to meet his prisoner, who is in the act of offering his sword, which General Gates declines to receive, and invites them to enter and partake of refreshment. Near the General, on the right, a number of the principal officers of the American army are assembled, who are regarding the scene with great interest. In the distance is discovered the confluence of Fish creek and the North river, where the British left their army; the troops are distinctly seen crossing the creek and the meadows, under the direction of Colonel (late Governor) Lewis, then Quartermaster General, and advancing towards the foreground. Now they disappear behind the wood, and again appear. Officers on horseback, American, British and German, precede the head of the column, and form an interesting cavalcade, following the two dismounted Generals, thus uniting the different parts of the picture.

The portraits of the following officers are introduced :—

1. Major Lithgow, of Massachusetts,
2. Colonel Cilly, of New Hampshire,
3. General Starks, of New Hampshire,
4. Captain Seymour, of Conn., of Sheldon's Horse,
5. Major Hull, of Massachusetts,
6. Colonel Greateon, of Massachusetts,
7. Major Dearborn, of New Hampshire,
8. Colonel Scammell, of New Hampshire,
9. Colonel Lewis, Quartermaster General, New York,
10. Major General Phillips, British,
11. Lieutenant General Burgoyne, British,
12. General Baron Reidesel, German,
13. Colonel Wilkinson, Deputy Adj. Gen., American,
14. General Gates,
15. Colonel Prescott, Massachusetts Volunteer,
16. Colonel Morgan, of the Virginia Riflemen,
17. Brig. General Rufus Putnam, of Massachusetts,
18. Lieut. Colonel Brooks, late Gov. of Massachusetts,
19. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, Chaplain, of Rhode Island,
20. Major Robert Troup, Aid-de-Camp, of New York,
21. Major Haskell, of Massachusetts,
22. Major Armstrong, Aid-de-Camp, now General,
23. Major General Philip Schuyler, of Albany,
24. Brigadier General Glover, of Massachusetts,
25. Brig. General Whipple, of New Hampshire Militia,
26. Maj. Matthew Clarkson, Aid-de-Camp, of N. York,
27. Maj. Ebenezer Stevens, of Mass., Com. the Art'y.

#### SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS, AT YORKTOWN.

This was the decisive blow which terminated the conflict between the American and British forces, and compelled Great Britain to acknowledge the independence of the United States of America. The terms of capitulation, insisted upon by the Americans here, in consequence of the refusal of Lord Cornwallis to allow General Lincoln the honor of marching out of Charleston, South Carolina, with colors flying, &c., were the same which the British General compelled the American Gen-

eral to accede to, and *General Lincoln* was appointed to superintend the submission of the British at Yorktown, in the same manner the American troops at Charleston had been subject to only eighteen months before. This is the ground-work of the whole design of the picture.

"The American troops were drawn up on the right of the road leading into York; General Washington and the American General officers on the right; the French troops on the opposite side of the road, facing them; General Rochambeau and the principal officers of the French navy and army on the left. The British troops marched out of town "with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating a British and German march," passed between the two lines of victorious troops to a place appointed, where they grounded their arms, left them, and returned unarmed to their quarters in the town.

"The painting represents the moment when the principal officers of the British army, conducted by General Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French Generals, and entering between the two lines of the victors; by this means the principal officers of the three nations are brought together, so as to admit of distinct portraits. In the centre of the painting, in the distance, is seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, following their officers, and also a distant glimpse of York river, and the entrance of the Chesapeake bay, as seen from the spot.

"The portraits of the French officers were obtained in Paris in 1787, and were painted from the living men, in the house of Mr. Jefferson, then Minister to France from the United States."

1. Count Deuxponts, Colonel of French Infantry,
2. Duke de Laval Montmorency, Col. of Fr. Infantry,
3. Count Custine, Colonel of French Infantry,
4. Duke de Lauzun, Colonel of Cavalry, French,
5. General Choizy,
6. Viscount Viomenil.
7. Marquis de St. Simon,
8. Count Fersen, Aid-de-Camp of Count Rochambeau,
9. Count Charles Damas, Aid-de-Camp of do.,
10. Marquis Chastellux,
11. Baron Viomenil,
12. Count de Barras, Admiral,
13. Count de Grasse, Admiral,
14. Count Rochambeau, Gen. en Chef des Francais,
15. General Lincoln,
16. Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, of the American Artillery,
17. General Washington, Commander-in-Chief,
18. Thomas Nelson, Governor of Virginia,
19. Marquis Lafayette,
20. Baron Steuben,
21. Colonel Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Washington,
22. Colonel Trumbull, Secretary to Gen. Washington,
23. Major General James Clinton, of New York,

24. General Gist, of Maryland,
25. General Anthony Wayne, of Pennsylvania,
26. General Hand, Adjutant General, of Pennsylvania,
27. General Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania,
28. Major General Henry Knox, Com. of Artillery,
29. Lt. Col. E. Huntington, acting Aid to Gen. Lincoln,
30. Colonel Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General,
31. Col. Alexander Hamilton, Com. Light Infantry,
32. Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina,
33. Colonel Walter Stuart, of Philadelphia,
34. Colonel Nicholas Fish, of New York.

**RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, AT ANNAPOLIS,  
DECEMBER 23, 1783.**

This is one of the most beautiful pictures of the series, both for design and execution; the subject is of absorbing interest; the portraits are striking, especially that of Washington, who is represented in the preparatory act of delivering his commission to the President of Congress, having just finished his address to the assembly. The history of this extraordinary event is as follows: General Washington, having taken an affectionate leave of the army, at New York, proceeded to Annapolis, accompanied by his officers, and there resigned his commission into the hands of the representatives of the people, thereby divesting himself of all authority, and retired to private life. A singular circumstance, exemplifying the character of our Government, occurred on this occasion: The President of Congress, Thomas Mifflin, into whose hands the General resigned his commission, had been (in 1775) his first Aid-de-Camp; and, further, he to whom we are indebted for this picture had been his second.

The following is a list of the portraits introduced:

1. Thomas Mifflin, of Penn., President of Congress,
2. Charles Thompson, of Penn., Mem. of Congress,
3. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, “
4. Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, “
5. Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, “
6. Edward McComb, of Delaware, “
7. George Partridge, of Massachusetts, “
8. Edward Lloyd, of Maryland, “
9. R. D. Spaight, of North Carolina, “
10. Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina, “
11. A. Foster, of New Hampshire, “
12. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, “
13. Arthur Lee, of Virginia, “
14. David Howell, of Rhode Island, “
15. James Monroe, of Virginia, “
16. Jacob Reid, of South Carolina, “
17. James Madison, of Virginia, spectator,
18. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, “
19. Jeremiah Townley Chase, of Md., “
20. S. Hardy, of Virginia, “

21. Charles Morris, of Pennsylvania, " "
22. General Washington, of Virginia, " "
23. Colonel Benjamin Walker, } Aid-de-Camps,
24. Colonel David Humphreys, }
25. General Smallwood, of Maryland, spectator,
26. Gen. Otho Holland Williams, of Md., " "
27. Colonel Samuel Smith, of Maryland, " "
28. Col. John E. Howard, of Maryland, " "
29. Charles Carrioll, and two daughters,  
of Maryland, " "
30. Mrs. Washington and her three  
grand-children, " "
31. Dan. of St. Thomas, Jenifer, of Md., " "

The four corresponding panels on the opposite side of the rotundo are filled as follows: 1st, Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman; 2d, Landing of Columbus, by Vanderline; 3d, Sailing of the Mayflower with the Pilgrim Fathers, by Weir; the 4th is yet to fill with an equally interesting subject, namely, Columbus before the Council at Salamanca.

## SCULPTURE SUBJECTS.

The panels over the four doors of entrance into the rotundo are occupied with historical subjects in sculpture. Over the East door is represented the *Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock*, from the chisel of Caucici. The group consists of four figures in bold relief, the pilgrim, his wife and child, and an Indian. The latter is seated on a rock, and holding an ear of corn in his hand, apparently waiting the arrival of the boat. The pilgrim is represented in the act of stepping out of the boat, and advancing to receive from the Indian the symbol of friendship tendered by him. The Indian is a prominent object in this picture, and is in good keeping; his brawny form and rude costume being in strong contrast with the delicate features and puritanic dress of the pilgrim. In the hinder part of the boat is seen the wife of the pilgrim, with eyes and hands uplifted in devotional gratitude that their sufferings and hardships were at last ended; and near her is the little son of their hopes, whose countenance expresses emotions of fear and wonder, while he seems desirous of preventing the landing of his father. All the figures are prominent, and upon the prow of the boat is seen inscribed the memorable year "1620."\*

Over the West door is represented the *preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas*, from the chisel of Cappelano, who possessed a talent for execution of the first order; but there is a failure in the design, both in the costume, features, and truth,

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\* The very rock, upon which the Pilgrims first landed, is stated, in the history of New England, to be now standing in the centre of the town of Plymouth, where it is known by the name of the "Forefather's Rock," and venerated by all Americans—nay, all friends to religious liberty.

in point of fact; the group consists of five figures. The moment represented is when the death-blow was prepared to be given the brave Captain Smith, and its prevention by the fortunate interposition of the youthful Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian chieftain Powhatan; she is represented in the act of hanging over Smith, to protect him from the blow. Besides the Indian with the war-club, at the head, there is another who stands at the feet of the captive, to whom the chief, Powhatan, seated behind, motions with his hand to stay the blow of death. It is to be regretted that the artist was not furnished with the study of living subjects for his Indians, as we should have witnessed in the present picture a very different expression of features, form and costume, that now exists, these partaking more of the oriental character. The whole subject is very highly wrought, and the costumes rich, but wanting in truth *of fact*. Captain Smith furnishes the following sketch of this incident, which took place in 1606:

"Having feasted him (Captain Smith) after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan; then as many as could layd hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon layd his head, and *being ready with their clubs to beat out his brains*, Pocahontas, the king's dearest daughter, when no entreaty could prevail, *got his head in her arms, and layd her own upon his, to save him from death*: whereat the emperor (Powhatan) was contented that he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells, beads and copper."

Over the North entrance is represented *the treaty with the Indians by William Penn*. This picture displays a spreading elm; (which stood near Philadelphia, and rendered remarkable from this event;)\* under its ample shade the great founder of Pennsylvania is seen in open and friendly negotiation with two Indian chiefs, and holding in his hand the treaty of 1682. The elder Indian chief has in his hand a large camulet or pipe of peace, and seems to be attentively listening to the talk of the younger, while Penn patiently watches the effect of the discourse. The artist, Monsieur Gevelot, has rigidly preserved the peculiar costume of this great man, clad in the habiliments of the religious sect to which he was attached; and he has essayed a portrait with tolerable effect, but in the neighborhood of the subjects previously described it loses most of its interest.

The last piece of historical sculpture seen here is over the South door; it represents *the conflict between Boon and the Indians*. The most difficult subject of sculpture in the rotundo, and possessing, both in design and execution, more merit than all the rest. We have to regret the very limited field the artist had to work in; for though the deadly combat might not have taken up more space than is here given it, yet the subject is worthy of a larger panel.

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\* The author has preserved a block of this tree, which is turned into a beautiful vase.

The figures are of colossal size ; the moment chosen by the artist is when the intrepid Boon has just discharged his rifle, which has laid an Indian at his feet, and is attacked by another, who aims a deadly blow with his tomahawk, which Boon averts by elevating his rifle with his left hand, while his right draws the long knife which is to terminate the dreadful combat. There is more of the Indian character and costume represented in these figures than in any of the other sculptured pictures ; and full justice has been done to the form and features of the intrepid Boon, whose cool resolution and self-possession are strongly contrasted with the ferocity and recklessness of the savage. Associated with the scene is the deep lone forest of the "Far West ;" the boughs of a tree are seen waving over the heads of the combatants, and on its bark is carved "1773," the year when the incident occurred. This work is from the chisel of Caucici, a pupil of the celebrated Canova, and worthy of so great a master. If the other subjects of sculpture described possess any merit, this of "Boon's conflict with the Indians" possesses more. But justice was not done to the artist in the execution of either this or the "Landing of the Pilgrims," as he was hurried for time, and limited in price ; what he has done shows what he was capable of doing if the opportunity had been given him.\*

The *rotundo*, which we have just described, is a perfect Babel of sounds, the slamming of a door producing a noise like thunder ; for colloquial purposes, therefore, it is useless, nothing scarcely that is said at the least distance can be understood ;

\* It must be confessed that the historical sculpture we have just been describing is in bad taste here, and should be obliterated or covered, and paintings or inscriptions of the same subject substituted. I have always questioned the propriety and good taste of historical sculpture, and whether the art should not be confined, in this department, to single subjects, except perhaps under allegorical representations. All that I have seen of historical sculpture has confirmed me in this opinion, and these in the *rotundo*, instead of lessening, has increased it. Paintings are decidedly better for historical representations than sculpture, and, where they are designed for the interior of a building, there can be no question on the subject. The scenery which is associated with every historical representation, and which should accompany it, can only be portrayed by the pencil—the chisel may essay it in vain. How different is the effect on the eye contrasting this sculpture with the paintings below ; the former is scarcely noticed, though representing deeply interesting subjects, while the eye dwells upon the latter with real pleasure and instruction. For the credit of the good taste of our country it is to be hoped that suitable paintings will take the place of these sculptured ; and, if we will have historical subjects cut in stone, let them be placed on the exterior, and not in the interior of the building.

yet, as a *music* room, and for a *single instrument* of the most delicate construction, for instance the *musical box*, the effect is most delightful; it is as if a whole band of music was performing, or as if the pealing of the full-toned organ swelled upon the ear. Those fond of plaintive music may, in the deep silence of this room, enjoy a treat, if they will but bring with them a musical box.

The dome of the rotundo possesses a rare curiosity; a fine whispering gallery, equal to the celebrated whispering gallery of St. Paul's, London, but it is now inaccessible. So great a novelty has been overlooked in the construction of this dome; there is no communication with the top of the cornice, or spring of the dome, where the gallery should be. The attention of the Committee of Public Buildings has been called to this subject, and it is hoped that means may be adopted which would enable the visiter to enjoy so interesting a curiosity, and which would result in developing some important facts connected with the science of acoustics.

Passing through the South door of the rotundo you enter a beautiful circular vestibule, surmounted by an enriched circular paneled dome; on the left a door leads into the principal staircase of the House of Representatives. On the right, a little in front, a door leads to a circular flight of stone steps communicating from the basement floor to the roof; it also communicates with the galleries of the House appropriated to gentlemen. The entrances to the ladies' galleries are at the end of the lobbies, back of the Hall. In front, or on the South side of the vestibule, is the entrance to the outer lobby of the House; on the right and left this lobby continues all round the circle of the Hall of Congress, having doors of communication with the same; at the entrance on the left-hand a stair-way leads to the library of the House; further on, on the same side, a passage door opens to the Speaker's room. The Sergeant at Arms and Door keeper's room comes next, opposite to which is one of the main entrances to the Hall, and lastly, a door leads into the private lobby for members; at the end of this lobby a passage conducts to the staircases communicating with the galleries for ladies. Parts of the main galleries are here divided off for ladies also.

The lobby on the *right* of the main entrance opens first to a stair-way to the document room above; further on, a door on the right, under the stairs, opens into a private passage leading to the packing and paper rooms, the water closets, clerks' rooms and library, in the order named; opposite to this door, under the stairs, is an entrance to the Hall, and further on, nearly opposite, is the post-office of the House, the letters arranged in glazed boxes, which are suitably numbered; a letter box is provided here to receive such letters as strangers or others may direct to members, at the end of which is another opening into a passage leading, as on the other side, to the stair-ways communicating with the ladies' galleries. If we enter the Hall by one of these doors, and pass into the loggia, or



promenade for members and privileged persons we shall have in view the whole circuit of the magnificent colonnade screening the public galleries, the splendid rostrum forming the Speaker's chair, and the Clerks' and Sergeant-at-Arms' desks, as also the numerous concentric rings of seats and desks of the members.

This room has been acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the most elegant Legislative Hall in the world. It is purely Grecian in its design and decorations. The outline of the plan is a semi-circle of 96 feet chord, elongated in its diameter line by a parallelogram 72 feet long by 25 feet wide. The height to the top of the entablature blocking is 35 feet, and to the apex of the domed ceiling 57 feet. The circular colonnade is made up of 14 columns and 2 antes, of the richest Corinthian proportions; the shafts are composed of a remarkably beautiful species of variegated marble, called Breccia, in solid blocks, obtained from the banks of the Potomac, some miles above the city; the capitals are of white Italian marble, sculptured after a specimen taken from the temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome, the most admired specimen of capitals of this delicately beautiful order. The entablature is after the proportions of that in the same temple, ornamented with dentils and modillions, enriched between and underneath with leaves and roses. Over the colonnade springs a magnificent painted paneled dome, enriched with ornamented bands and friezes, executed by a young Italian artist, named Bonani, who possessed much merit as a decorative painter; he died soon after the completion of his work. The apex of this dome is pierced by a circular aperture, crowned by a lantern, which admits abundance of light, and serves at the same time to ventilate the room.

The colonnade of the loggia is composed of 8 columns and 2 antes, of the same order, and finished in the same style with the circular colonnade. A grand arch of 72 feet chord springs over the entablature of this colonnade, under which, and standing upon the blocking of the cornice, is a noble colossal figure of *Liberty*, executed in plaster, and intended as a model for a marble statue, which, however, has never been executed. It is certainly a splendid figure, possessing dignity and grace, and, withal, a mildness characteristic of the genius of our free institutions. She seems to be looking down upon the assembled representatives of her children with anxious solicitude, and thus addressing them: "Be careful, my sons, to preserve inviolate the high trust committed to your charge; be true to the principles of the glorious Constitution established by your fathers, under my auspices; so shall you gain imperishable honor, and your names be handed down to a grateful posterity as the firm upholders and preservers of the last hope of an oppressed world." On the right side of this figure of *Liberty* is the frustum of a column serving as an altar, around which a serpent is entwined, the emblem of wisdom; on the right, at her feet, reposes a beautiful eagle, the bird chosen, and fitted, to surmount the American banner, and guard her armorial designs.

It is to be regretted that the genius who modelled this figure was not permitted to execute in marble what he had executed in plaster; we should, no doubt, have had a *chef d'œuvre*, one that would have rivalled the chisel of a Canova. But this genius has sunk into the grave. Causici, the proud, eccentric Causici, chagrined and neglected, fell a victim to disappointed ambition. The writer of this knew him well, and had an opportunity of judging of his talent and industry.

The most commanding view of this figure is from the galleries in front. Its noble bearing attracts the eye, and rivets the attention. The ample folds of its robes, flowing down and spreading over the platform upon which it stands, its outstretched arm, expressive of kindness, and its graceful attitude, all tend to increase the interest it at first excited.

In the frieze of the entablature, under the figure of Liberty, is a *spread eagle*, sculptured in relief, on the stone, and represented just prepared for flight; it was copied from *nature* by an Italian sculptor of high reputation, Signior Valaperti, whose mysterious disappearance, soon after he had completed this his only work in this country, excited considerable interest. He was, it is said, retiring in his habits, and of a melancholy temperament. It has been supposed that, in a fit of despondency, perhaps disappointment, he put an end to his unhappy life by drowning, as a body resembling him was found in the Potomac a month after his disappearance. It must be confessed that Valaperti was unfortunate in the attitude he had placed his eagle, which gave rise to some severe remarks of its resemblance to a *turkey-buzzard*, that, no doubt, wounded his pride.

From the public galleries you have a full view of the ladies' gallery, placed over the loggia, and fronted by a handsome bronzed iron railing; this gallery is capable of containing 200 persons; the public gallery will accommodate 500.

Between the columns surrounding the Hall crimson curtains are hung, ornamented with rich draperies. The curtain decorations about the Speaker's chair are very splendid; the draperies of rich crimson silk damask, flowing down as from a centre from the top of the capitals of the columns, and spreading out on each side, covering the whole breadth of the back of the Speaker's chair with its appendages. Opposite the chair, and on a level with the balustrade of the galleries, the curtains dispart and display a beautiful marble figure, representing History, standing in the winged car of Time, in the act of recording events. The car is placed upon a marble globe, on which is figured, in basso relievo, the signs of the zodiac; and upon the face of the wheel the hours are placed, which form the clock of the Hall. The whole is finely designed, and handsomely executed. It is the work of Signior Franzoni, a meritorious artist, who died in this city. History appears to be directing her attention to what is passing before her, and noting down events; her drapery seems flying in the wind, in-

dicative of the rapid flight of time, and the importance of improving it.

The Speaker's chair is placed on an open rostrum, or platform, elevated about four feet above the general level of the floor; enclosed by a rich bronzed fluted balustrade, surmounted by an impost, crowned with a low brass railing; on each side of the Speaker's chair are desks; that on the right occupied by the Sergeant-at-Arms; the other, reserved for the Speaker when the House is in committee.

The Clerks' desk is elevated on a variegated marble socle or base, three steps below the Speaker's floor; upon this is placed a rich mahogany record table, enclosed below with beautiful curtains of damask silk, and above with a brass dwarf railing; the steps rise up on each side to both platforms.

The recesses between the columns of the room are filled by sofas, except those occupied by the reporters' boxes, there being ten spaces allotted on the floor of the House for these gentlemen, each accommodating two persons, or three upon an emergency.

From the Speaker's chair you have a complete command of the whole House, every member's seat being open to view, displayed in sections, from one to six seats generally to each. Every member has a section desk allotted to him, and these are disposed in circular lines, described from the Speaker's chair as a centre, the aisles forming radii from the centre.—When the House is in full session the views from the chair, or from the galleries, is very imposing, as may be imagined from the fact that here are assembled, in one body, 228 members, representing the intelligence and wealth of the nation. The desks are all of mahogany, and numbered, each one having an arm chair, so that ample room is afforded every member.

The floor upon which the desks are placed gradually rises from the level near the clerk's table to the outer range; the aisles are inclined planes, but the platform of the desks are level, and consequently form steps. Back of the outer row of seats a bronzed iron and curtained railing encloses the space occupied by the members' seats, which is denominated "The bar of the House." Outside of this commences the lobby for the use of the members, and such privileged persons as may be admitted on this floor.

Level with the floor of the main aisle are several apertures, covered with brass ventilators, through which a constant current of warm air issues, that disseminates a uniform temperature throughout the room. In the coldest weather here, the temperate heat of a summer shade is experienced. The space under the floor of the house, which was formed when the floor was raised, is arched with brick, and constitutes a reservoir for the air, which, previous to its introduction, has been properly heated by means of two furnaces in the basement story, under the Hall; hence, the whole surface of the floor is kept warm, much to the comfort of the members, who, previous to the raising of the floor, suffered much from the damp and cold of

the sunken floor. The ladies' gallery, over the loggia, has been appropriated expressly for their accommodation, and such gentlemen as may accompany them; the seats and backs are all handsomely cushioned, and, from its elevated position, every advantage for seeing and hearing is afforded. The panels of the walls on each side, and in front of this gallery, are ornamented with full length portraits of the excellent Lafayette, and the Father of his Country; the latter by Vanderline, the former by a French artist. Underneath these pictures are copies of the Declaration of Independence, in rich frames, crowned with an eagle and other emblematic ornaments.\*

The adoption of the semi-circular form in the plan of this Hall by the architect, (Mr. Latrobe,) was the result of a conviction of its being best suited for legislative purposes. When the French Chamber of Deputies resolved upon the erection of a new hall for debate, they appointed a committee, composed of the most celebrated architects of France, to inquire into the subject, and report upon the best form of a room for legislative business. After examining the largest rooms in Paris, and the most celebrated buildings of antiquity, they unanimously recommended the horse shoe, or semi-circular form, surmounted by a very flat dome; which plan was accordingly executed, and has given every satisfaction. The hall of the Chamber of Deputies is said to be one of the finest speaking and hearing rooms known. There is an important difference, however, between the plan of that hall and ours. The walls of the French chamber are perfectly plain, (not fretted with repeated recesses,) and covered with a very flat dome. The walls of our hall are broken, or fretted with a series of projecting columns, forming a continuous colonnaded gallery, and covered with a too lofty dome. The position of the tribune in the Hall of Deputies, from whence the members address the Chamber, is along the line of the diameter; consequently, they speak to the circle, and every member receives the full force of the words spoken.

That the circular form is the best adapted to the action of the voice the practice of all ages proves. The ancient Greeks and Romans adopted this form; and the moderns, in many of their rooms for public speaking, pursued the same plan. We have only to refer to the theatres and amphi theatres, whether of modern or ancient construction, in confirmation of this. If the ancients were not governed by scientific principles in selecting the circular form for their buildings, they acquired the knowledge of its superiority by experience. The moderns appear to have followed the example of the ancients, in the

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\* Provision has been made for lighting up this beautiful room at night by the solar gas upon Mr. Crutchett's plan, principally from a splendid chandelier at the apex of the dome.—One thing further is wanted to perfect the comfort of this room, namely, a free ventilation, which is as necessary here as in the Senate Chamber.

adoption of this form for their speaking rooms, without inquiring into its correctness upon scientific principles; otherwise we should not now witness so many absurd forms; for, had they known the true principles upon which sound is propagated, very different results would have followed. The subject of acoustics has been little understood, especially by practical men; if it had, we should not see so many blunders committed in the construction of our public edifices. A room to be properly constructed, to support and convey the voice, must possess the capacity of producing a multitude of consonant echoes, and as few dissonant sounds as possible; for, in proportion to the predominance of the former, is the perfection of the room to produce a distinct utterance of the voice. Now, the circular surface is best adapted to effect this; and in proportion as this surface approximates to the spherical form, the more powerful will be the effect of the sound propagated therein; for such a form would produce an infinity of consonant echoes: but the spherical form is not suited for practical purposes, and if it were, the sound would be too powerful to be agreeable; more than is necessary is often as injurious as not having enough. In all operations there is a medium to be observed, and in adopting a form of room, special reference must be had to the object for which the room is designed. A bad speaking room often makes a good music room. The most practical form of room for legislative or forensic debate is a complete circle, covered with a very slight, concave ceiling; the whole entire height, walls and dome, not exceeding the length of the radius describing the circle. Such a room the writer of this had constructed for public speaking in the city of Philadelphia, and it is acknowledged to be a most perfect room for speaking and hearing in. I have been induced thus to digress, in order to explain the ground upon which the alterations and improvements made in this hall were based; and as the subject has been a matter of notoriety, as well in as out of Congress, for several years past, it becomes necessary to show that these alterations were not founded upon erroneous or speculative grounds, but upon the true principles regulating sound, and upon experience; also, that in case other public rooms are found deficient in conveying the voice, and require alteration, the principles upon which such alterations should be grounded may be known.\*

Passing out of the Hall and into the great rotundo, the door on the opposite side under the sculpture of the "treaty of William Penn with the Indians," leads to the Senate chamber; before reaching it, you enter first an elliptical rotundo, surrounded in the centre by a circular open colonnade lighted from above, having several doors; that on the right opening upon the landing of the marble staircase of the Senate, where a door to the left leads to the public galleries; the door on the

\* Previous to the alterations in this room, the members sat on a floor three feet lower than they do now, and the walls behind the colonnade were broken into irregular surfaces.

left leads to another staircase into which the water closets open, and by a passage to the Post Office and document folding rooms of the Senate. At the end of the passage is a stone stairway communicating above and below, as well as with the roof. The door in the rotundo in front opens into a little staircase which leads to the ladies' galleries; passing on, you enter the vestibule of the Senate, a quadrangular vaulted room lighted from above, with a screen of marble columns on one side; the door in front, on the right, opens into a passage and stairway to rooms above, and beyond, to that of the ante room of the Senate; the door in front, on the left, leads by a passage to the President of the Senate's room, and that of the Secretary of the Senate. The doors behind the colonnade lead to the executive Clerks & other offices of the Senate. The large door on the right of the vestibule opens into the Senate chamber.—This is a large semi-circular room covered with a dome, richly ornamented with deep sunken panels and circular apertures to admit light from above; across the chord of the semi-circle, a screen of columns stretches on each side of the President's chair, which is placed in a niche on an elevated platform, in front of which below are the Secretary and chief Clerk's desk. The columns of this screen are of the Grecian Ionic order, and composed of the beautiful variegated marble of the Poto-mac, with caps of Italian white; these, with its entablature, support a gallery; in front of which is another, but lighter gallery, running round the circle of the room, supported by reeded bronzed iron columns, surmounted by a rich gilt iron balustrade. A splendid picture of the bust of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, elegantly framed and draped, is placed against the wall, over the east gallery. This picture is considered a *chef d'œuvre*, and the most correct likeness of this illustrious man extant. The writer, when a boy, had the good fortune of seeing General Washington, and the impression made of his countenance corresponds nearer to the representation in this picture than any other seen by him, and he has witnessed many. Mr. Peale has multiplied this excellent portrait, by a superb lithographic print on a large scale. The walls of the Senate chamber above are hung with drapery, that over the President's seat is very splendid.

The principal light of this room comes in from the East; President's chair is placed on the line of the diameter of the circle, and from this, as a centre, the Senators' desks describe concentric curves, cut by radii, which form the aisles. These desks are all of mahogany, and single, each with a large arm-chair; they are placed on platforms, gradually rising one above the other. The number of desks at present is fifty-eight—one to each Senator.

The Senate Chamber is of the same general form with the Hall of Representatives, but has the advantage of plain walls and few recesses; consequently, is a good speaking and hearing room. The dome is very flat. The dimensions of this

chamber are as follows : 75 feet in its greatest length, or diameter, 45 in its greatest width, and 45 feet high.

In the original design of this room there was an upper gallery on the East side, supported by an attic colonnade, which, in consequence of obstructing the light, was removed in 1828 ; and this gave rise to the construction of the light semi circular gallery on the West side. Back of the last tier of Senators' seats is an enclosure, forming the bar of the Senate, outside of which is a lobby furnished with handsome sofas, for the accommodation of privileged persons.\* The deficiency of space for visitors in this room is very sensibly felt during the session of Congress ; for such has always been the attraction here, that the galleries and lobbies are often crowded to excess, much to the annoyance of the Senate. The access to these galleries has been often objected to, particularly by the ladies ; and hence, they are mostly crowded in upon the Senate. It has been proposed to divide a portion of the circular gallery for the use of the ladies, and to have a distinct entrance to the same, which, no doubt, would induce many of them to occupy it. Adjoining the Senate chamber, on the South, is the Post Office room of the Senate, also for the Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keepers, which room opens out into the principal staircase. †

In respect to the principal staircases and entrances to the two houses of Congress, they are all unworthy of the rooms they communicate with ; being confined, dark, and difficult to be found by strangers. Those unacquainted with these entrances, and desirous of communicating with either House, would do well to enter by the centre of the building into the rotundo, from whence they may readily find their way to the Senate or Hall of Representatives—the door under “the Penn treaty” leading to the Senate Chamber, and that under “Boon’s conflict with the Indians” to the Hall.

The way to the Library of Congress from the great rotundo, is through the West door, under the sculpture representing “the preservation of Captain Smith.” Passing through this door, you enter on the landing of the principal stairway ascending from the West front ; turning to the right or left you pass along a colonnaded gallery, and reach the main corridor running North and South : on the opposite side of this, a door opens into the library ; a splendid room, 92 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 36 feet high. At the entrance are two stone columns in advance, with capitals corresponding with those in the

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\* No person is admitted on this floor, except introduced by a Senator.

† During the past season the Senate chamber has undergone important improvements, among which is the plan of Mr. J. Skirving for ventilating the room. This chamber has also been better lighted from above, and at night by the splendid solar light, from the rich chandelier, of Mr. Crutchett.

octagon tower at Athens; and immediately opposite, fronting the outlet into the Western colonnade, are two similar columns in advance. On each side of this central entrance, and extending the whole length of the room, are a series of alcoves, ornamented in front with fluted pilasters, which, with their entablature, support two galleries, divided as below into twelve shelved recesses; above these springs the great arch forming the ceiling, handsomely decorated with enriched panels, borders, and wreaths of flowers, and pierced with three circular apertures, handsomely ornamented, which admit the light and ventilate the room.

Each alcove has a table and chair; the cases are all wire glazed, with labels above, designating the subjects of the works they contain. The middle of the room is furnished with suitable tables containing drawers to receive large sheets of engravings, and with sofa seats; the whole placed on a Brussels carpet. The room is heated by furnaces from below.

The liberality of Congress, and the urbanity of its esteemed and intelligent librarian, J. S. Meehan, Esq., and his assistant, Mr. Stelle, render this room one of the most attractive points in the Capitol. The valuable privileges afforded all, whether residents or strangers, who come properly introduced, to examine the inestimable works contained in this library, are properly appreciated; for the room is usually well filled, during the hours it is accessible, both with ladies and gentlemen.

The first thing that attracts the attention when entering, is the admirable order of arrangement of the different subjects embraced in this room. The several works are classed according to Mr. Jefferson's arrangement, corresponding "to the faculties of the mind employed on them." 1st, Memory, (result, history;) 2d, Reason, (philosophy;) 3d, Imagination, (fine arts.) Labels, in large characters, point out the position of the several classes of books in the order named above; for instance, alcoves No. 1 to 4, contain works connected with history, ancient, modern and ecclesiastical; natural philosophy, agriculture, chemistry, surgery, medicine, anatomy, zoology, botany, mineralogy, technical arts; No. 4 to 8, works connected with philosophy, namely: moral philosophy, law of nature and nations, religion, common law, equity, ecclesiastical, merchant and maritime, codes, statutes, politics, commerce, arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, statics, dynamics, pneumatics, phonics, optics, astronomy, geography; alcoves No. 9 to 12, works connected with the fine arts, architecture, gardening, painting, sculpture, music, epic, tales, fables, pastoral odes, elegies, didactics, tragedy, comedy, dialogue, epistles, logic, rhetoric, orations, criticism, bibliography, languages and polygraphical, or authors who have written on various branches.—The catalogue of the library now numbers about 42,000 volumes, and gives, besides a list of the books, an index to the names of authors and annotators, &c.



The first Congressional library was collected under the direction of Mr. Gallatin, Dr. Mitchell, and others, in 1802, and contained about three thousand volumes ;\* it was burnt by the British when they fired the Capitol. This loss induced Mr. Jefferson to offer *his* valuable collection to Congress, which was immediately purchased ; since then considerable additions have been made, under the direction of the joint library committee. This committee at present consists, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Pearce, Chalmers and Lewis ; on the part of the House, of Messrs. Brodhead, Campbell and McDowell.

A law library has been attached to the Congressional library, which has been properly located near the Supreme Court room, as noticed before, under the charge of C. H. W. Meehan, assistant Librarian.

Besides the works already enumerated, there are in the library a number of beautiful bronze medals, finely executed. The principal part of them were cast by order of the French Government, according to the design of M. Denon, and under his direction. This splendid series commences in the years 1796 and terminates in 1815, and, of course, embraces all the memorable battles and events which occurred during the reign of the Emperor Napoleon. There is one among the number commemorating his return from the island of Elba, which is highly prized.

#### SUBJECTS OF THE MEDALS.

The battles of Montenotte, Melissimo, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Essling, Wagram, Moscow, Lutzen ; the surrender and capture of Mantua ; conquests of Upper and Lower Egypt ; passage of the great St. Bernard ; death of Dessaix ; peace of Amiens ; Le Muse Napoleon ; Legion of Honor ; the school of Mines ; the code Napoleon ; the coronation at Paris, 4 ; the distribution of Eagles ; the tomb of Dessaix ; the school of Medicine ; the capture of Vienna and Presbourg ; three Emperors ; the conquest of Venice, Istria, Dalmatia and Naples ; confederation of the Rhine ; the occupation of the three Capitals ; peace of Tilsit ; the marriage of the Emperor ; birth of the King of Rome ; the French eagles upon the Wolga and Borristhenes ; foundation of the school of Fine Arts ; return of the Emperor ; the Empress Maria Louisa ; the Princesses Eliza and Paulina ; the Queen of Naples ; the Queen Hortensia, &c. |

These medals exhibit the enthusiasm of the French people, and the state of the fine arts in France. The likenesses are said to be accurate, and the whole do great credit to the taste and genius of the nation. In the collection are many female heads, celebrated for talent and beauty ; also, several of the Emperor's distinguished Generals, particularly his favorite Dessaix. The partiality of Napoleon to this brave officer is very conspicuous in the frequent honors here paid to him.

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\* The act of Congress creating this library is dated April 24, 1800.

These medals were presented by the Hon. George Washington Irving, late Minister from the United States to the Court of Spain, who also added another series, embracing several of our American worthies in Parisian bronze. The box which contains them is labelled "*Post ingentia facta Deorum in templa recepti.*" (Their illustrious deeds have won them a place in the Pantheon.)

In the arrangement of these last medals, George Washington occupies the centre, with the inscription "*Supremo duci exercituum adsertori libertatis.*" (To the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, and vindicator of our liberties.)

Encircling the Father of his Country, are the heads of Columbus, Franklin, Kosciusko, Paul Jones, William Washington and J. E. Howard. The reverse of the latter medal is inscribed with the following: "*Quod in nutantem hostium aciem subito irruens præclarum bellicæ virtutis specimen dedit, in pugna ad Cowpene, 17 Jan. 1781.*" (In commemoration of his brilliant feat of arms at the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17th, 1781, when he boldly dashed into the warring ranks of the enemy, and scattered their armed hosts.)

A medal was struck at Philadelphia in honor of Gen. Gates. On the face is a likeness of the General, with the inscription, "*Horatio Gates, duci strenuo ;*"—(To our brave commander, Horat. Gates)—the reverse contains a representation of the surrender, &c.

*American Medals struck by order of Congress, arranged in the order of date.*

#### NAVY.

Isaac Hull, July, 1812.  
 Jacob Jones, October 18, 1812.  
 Stephen Decatur, October 25, 1812.  
 William Bainbridge, December 29, 1812.  
 Thomas Macdonough, September 11, 1814.  
 James Biddle, March 23, 1815.

#### ARMY.

Isaac Shelby, October 5, 1813.  
 William H. Harrison, July 5, 1813.  
 Jacob Brown, July 5 and July 25, 1814.  
 James Miller, July 5, 1814.  
 Winfield Scott, July 5 and July 25, 1814.  
 Peter B. Porter, July 6, 1814.  
 Edmund P. Gaines, August 15, 1814.  
 Alexander Macomb, September 11, 1814.  
 Andrew Jackson, January 8, 1815.

Among the miscellaneous works on the fine arts here, is the splendid work of Audubon on the Birds of America; the volumes have all been received, containing about two hundred engravings; highly colored, the full size of the birds. Also, his work on the animals of America.

Over the mantel piece, at the South end of the room, is a fine portrait of Columbus, presented by George G. Barrell, Consul of the United States at Malaga, Spain, which he obtained from Seville, and believed to have been painted by the same hand which painted the celebrated likeness of that great man, now in the palace of the Escorial in Spain. There is also a portrait of Americus Vespuccis.

On each side of the door leading into the balcony, are two beautiful marble busts; the one on the right is of Thomas Jefferson, by the celebrated Cerrachi, the proud rival of Canova.\* It is a splendid work: the bust is elevated upon the frustum of a fluted black marble column, based upon a circular pedestal, which is ornamented at the top by a continued series of cherubs' heads, under a broad band encircling the pedestal, on which is sculptured the twelve signs of the zodiac. The face of this bust bears some likeness to that of this great man, but only below the eyes; the upper part bears no resemblance to him, the artist must have had in his mind's eye the head of a Roman consul when he sculptured this bust. The writer was upon intimate terms with Mr. Jefferson; frequently saw and corresponded with him; and can barely recognize a likeness when a separation is made of the upper part of the face from the lower. The hand of a master is, however, discoverable on this bust, which, perhaps, has not its superior in the United States. The pedestal, which was presented to Mr. Jefferson, contains the following inscription:

*"Summo rerum moderatori cui tandem  
Libertas America Septentrionalis suræ fuit;  
Cui in posterum curæ erit nomen Thomæ Jefferson."*†

(To the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, under whose watchful care the liberties of N. America were finally achieved, and under whose tutelage the name of Thos. Jefferson will descend forever blessed, to posterity.)

Opposite to the bust of Jefferson is that of the generous and brave Lafayette, also in marble, of colossal and bold proportions, presenting simply the head of this noble friend to liberty; it is designed for an elevated position, which it does not now hold. The likeness is admirable, and highly creditable to the

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\* This unfortunate artist afterwards joined the French revolution, and was guillotined for attempting the life of Nichord.

† During the whole time that this bust was in the possession of Mr. Jefferson, this inscription was not to be seen; even his own family did not know of its existence. Mr. J. had no personal ambition, his was to serve his country.

artist, P. J. David, of Angers, 1828. On one side of the base block is inscribed an extract from Lafayette's speech in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1824, in the following words: "What better pledge can be given of a persevering rational love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance of oppression, and institution founded on the rights of man, and the republican principles of self-government." On the other side are inscribed Lafayette's last words in his answer to the President's farewell speech, Washington, September, 1825. "God bless you, sir, and all who surround us. God bless the American people, each of their States, and the Federal Government. Accept the patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throbbing when it ceases to beat."

Over the cornice of the alcoves, upon the blocking of the gallery, are several plaster busts, one of General Jackson, another of Gen. Moultrie; the latter is a good likeness, and is the work of Col. J. S. Cogdale, of South Carolina, an amateur artist, who has executed several meritorious works of art, which he has, artist like, liberally bestowed on others. The situation which these busts occupy is well suited for them; and we could wish to see a series of busts of our most distinguished men, particularly of a literary and scientific character, gracing this part of the library.

There is a want of connexion between the two side galleries above, which it is proposed to remedy by running a cross gallery at each end, supported by a screen of columns, which will add to the beauty of the room, at the same time that they will prove a convenience.

From the platform of the portico, or rather colonnade, into which the library opens, the view is one of great beauty and interest. The whole Western end of the city lies before you, sectioned off in radii from the point you stand in by avenues. To the left flows the broad expanse of waters of the Potomac; beyond these the Virginia shore rises into an eminence, crowned by a classic looking building, the seat of George W. P. Custis, Esq., the step-son of the illustrious Washington.— On the right are the City Hall, General Post Office, Patent Office, Treasury, President's house, and other public buildings; and beyond, the heights bordering the city, upon which several large buildings are erected, particularly the Columbia College. In front is the spacious mall (yet to be improved) stretching away to the Potomac, where a little to the left is erecting the Smithsonian Institution building, & beyond, in the centre of the mall, the site for the Washington National Monument. On a lofty eminence further on is seen the National Observatory, and near at hand the beautiful grounds of the Capitol, within the railing.

Passing out of the library into the corridor, and turning either to the right or left, you come to a flight of stone steps leading to the attic or third floor of the building, which contains a number of committee rooms, and rooms for the deposit

of paper. On this floor, each side of the steps, a wide corridor extends North and South; that on the North communicates with the following committee rooms of the House: No. 30, Committee on Public Lands; No. 31, Committee on Agriculture; No. 32, Committee on Elections; No. 34, Committee on Roads and Canals. The corridor South leads to the committee rooms, No. 28, Committee on Manufactures; No. 29, Committee on Foreign Affairs; Nos. 26 and 27 are document rooms. The cross passages at the end of these corridors communicate with stairways which lead to the roof and to the basement story. The stairway at the North end is generally used to communicate with the roof; and those fond of picturesque and panoramic scenery will be fully repaid for the labor of ascending to the giddy summit of the great dome. Those more timid will be satisfied to view the landscape from the general level of the roof; which is more confined, as you can only see that which is immediately before you, whereas, from the galleried apex of the dome, you can take a bird's eye view embracing the whole horizon. In whatever direction here the vision is cast, there is something interesting to be seen. On one hand a rising city, with its numerous avenues, branching off in all directions, like radii from a centre, its splendid public buildings, and hum of active life; on the other hand, the noble Potomac, rolling its ample tide to the ocean, and receiving, as it passes the city, the tributary waters of its Eastern branch, the Anacosta. To the North stretches a range of high lands, with varied scenery of groves and buildings; to the East the native forest terminates the view, opened here and there by the rail and turnpike roads to Baltimore; on the South-east lies the Navy Yard and Marine Barracks, City Asylum and Congressional Burying-Ground; on the South and West, the Arsenal and Penitentiary; on the West, the public mall with its progressive improvements, the Smithsonian building, and the Washington National Monument; further on the National Observatory lifts its revolving dome, and beyond this are seen the heights of Georgetown, with its cluster of buildings rising in bold relief. Looking down the river, Alexandria is seen, and beyond, in the dim distance, Mount Vernon, the spot endeared to every American bosom, as enclosing the venerated remains of the great founder of this city. Looking down the Pennsylvania avenue, the President's house and Treasury close the view; to the right lie the General Post Office, Patent Office and City Hall, all conspicuous buildings. At the foot of the Capitol hill is seen the Tiber, winding its way from the North to the Potomac; before it enters the river, art has prepared for it a splendid basin 150 feet wide, walled on each side to grace its waters. The Washington canal, completed to the Eastern branch, is now constituted a branch of the Tiber; so that it may be said to have two mouths or outlets.\*

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\* The attention of Congress should be called to the present condition of the Tiber, & its outlet into the canal; its unchecked

After the eye has been gratified in ranging over this wide, spread scene of hill and dale, cities, towns, rivers and canals it may be invited to survey the objects in its immediate vicinity; the fretted roof expanded below, and the deep chasms formed by the several courts, which present a terrific appearance looking down them. The whole of this roof is covered with copper in the most substantial manner. On the North is seen the swell of the dome surmounting the Senate Chamber; on the South, that crowning the Hall of Representatives; besides these, are several smaller domes, lanterns and sky-lights. The balustraded platform on the apex of the great dome is 145 feet above the foot pavement on the East front, and 228 feet above the tide.

The access to the top of this dome is very inconvenient, and indeed dangerous to those who are subject to giddiness in clambering heights. The steps are on the outside; and those unaccustomed to looking down from great elevations should take the precaution of looking at their feet, when either ascending or descending, which is their best security against giddiness.\*

Two flag-masts are placed, one on each side of the great dome, upon which, during the session, flags are hoisted when either or both houses are sitting; the lowering of the flag denotes the rising of either house, according to which it is attached. Over the centre of the dome rises another mast about 100 feet high, which supports a large and splendid lantern, six feet in diameter, surmounted by a cupola, to contain the brilliant solar light prepared by Mr. James Crutchett, who has successfully introduced this light into many cities. This light is intended to light up the public grounds around the Capitol, besides a ring of burners round the terrace where the shadow of the buildings darkens. Mr. C. has also introduced his beautiful solar light into the interior; all the public halls will be illuminated with this gas, as well as other rooms. The

washings have already rendered this canal unfit for navigation, & it must soon become a nuisance, and produce an epidemic in the neighborhood. The Tiber should be kept within proper limits, after being cleaned out and deepened, and a large basin formed within the mall to receive its sediment, and its waters discharged over a dam into the canal. The government when it cut a new channel for this stream did make a temporary dam, at its intersection with the canal, which was of some service, but it was washed away, and the canal banked up and rendered useless.

\* A very serious accident had nearly been experienced by a lady running round the sky-light of the dome; her foot slipped and she fell upon the glazed sash, broke the glass, and but for the strength of the sash bars, would have fallen through, in which case she would have been precipitated to the pavement of the rotundo, 120 feet below; since then an iron railing has been put round the sky-light.

fixtures are very splendid, and do great credit to the taste of Mr. C. The great burner over the dome, which is 300 feet above the tide, will give a light equal to 30,000 candles; that in the Senate to 30,000; that in the House to 35,000, and that in the great rotundo to 5,000 candles. It is the calculation of Mr. C. that this great central light over the dome will be seen from the top of the Washington Monument, at Baltimore. A ladder ascends to the top of the mast, and from the lantern the view stretches N. E. 70 miles.

The centre of the Capitol is constituted the meridian of the United States; it lies in North latitude 38 deg. 52 min. 48.3 sec., and longitude 76 deg. 55 min. 30 sec. West of Greenwich, England. The base of the building is 73 feet above tide.

Strangers visiting the Capitol, and desirous of a guide, will find this in the attentions of Mr. Dunnington and Mr. Scrivener, who are charged with the oversight of the building, and who are constantly to be found at their post during the hours when the doors of the buildings are open, namely, from six to six in summer, and from sunrise to sunset in winter. Messrs. D. and S. take great pleasure in communicating information. As these officers receive a salary from the Government, visitors are not subject to any contributions in gratifying their curiosity or examining the building, with either of them.\*

#### HISTORY OF THE CAPITOL.

It may be interesting to all to be acquainted with the history of the Capitol from its first projection, and its cost up to the present time.

The original design of the Capitol was presented by Doctor William Thornton, (afterwards superintendent of the Patent Office,) a gentleman amateur of considerable taste; a man of genius and of public spirit. The general plan, approved by President Washington in 1792, was submitted to S. Hallet, Esq., an English architect, appointed to carry the building into execution, who modified it in some of its parts. The North wing was first erected; the corner stone was laid by General Washington on the 18th September, 1793. Mr. Hallett was succeeded by G. Hadfield, Esq., an architect of fine taste, and a beautiful draughtsman; but, before the North wing was completed, Mr. Hadfield resigned, and James Hoban, Esq., architect of the President's house, was appointed to carry on the work, who finished the North wing. In 1803 Mr. Jefferson appointed B. H. Latrobe, Esq., architect of the Capitol, a man

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\* *Police of the Capitol.*—Three persons are constantly on duty, by day, to protect the buildings, enclosures, trees and shrubs; to keep order, and report to the Commissioner every violation of the rules and regulations; to keep away vagrants, disorderly persons and boys; to conduct visitors through the buildings, and to keep in order the rotundo, passages, porticos, steps, &c. The police officers of the Capitol will be given hereafter.

of fine talents and of superior genius, who designed the interior, and directed the execution of the South wing, and in eight years prepared the halls for the reception of Congress.

The plan of the first House of Representatives was of an elliptical form, or rather a square bounded by two semi-circles, and surmounted by a dome, corresponding with the idea of Mr. Jefferson. This dome had numerous panel lights, and was supported by a freestone colonnade. It was a very handsome as well as a good speaking room. Nothing further was done during the embargo, non-intercourse and war; and, in this time, the interior of both wings was destroyed, by an incursion of the enemy.

A building was raised immediately after by the patriotic citizens of Washington, opposite the north-east corner of the Capitol square, for the temporary accommodation of Congress, where the two houses assembled for several sessions. In 1815 the Government determined to restore the Capitol. The work was commenced by Mr. Latrobe, who continued to superintend its execution until December, 1817, when he resigned his charge.\* Mr. Monroe, who was then President, appointed C. Bulfinch, Esq., to direct the work; who carried out the plans of Mr. Latrobe to a certain extent, and erected the centre building. Under this gentleman the present structure was completed, with its terraces, gateways, lodges, &c., all in the course of ten years.

The cost of the Capitol, prior to the burning in	
August, 1814, was	\$788,071 28
Cost from 1814 to 1830, including graduating, improving and enclosing square,	1,808,428 93
Expended since, in alterations and improvements in the Hall of Representatives, water works, improving the grounds, re-coppering the dome, &c.,	93,959 00

Making the total cost of the Capitol and grounds, \$2,690,459 21

### COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Room No. 41:—CAPITOL—BASEMENT.*

Charles Douglass, Commissioner.

James Maher, Public Gardener.

#### POLICE.

C. W. C. Dunnington,

Thomas Scrivener,

John West,

Henry Gaither,

Owen Connelly,

William Dant, Messenger.

Pat. Hefferman, } Lamp

Conrad Cauffman, } Lighters.

James Wilson, Gate-Keeper.

Dan'l Graham, Laborer.

\* The resignation of this gentleman was most unfortunate for the unity of design of the building, as innovations upon the original plan were soon after made, which resulted unfavorably to the symmetry of the whole; errors have been committed, which cannot be now corrected but at great expense.



**DUTIES.**—1. To take charge of the public buildings and public grounds in the city of Washington.

2. To make estimates of the cost of public buildings and other public works, and to contract for the same.

3. To appoint agents, and fix their compensation.

4. To determine the number of workmen to be employed, and their pay.

5. To provide all materials, and to make all payments on account of the same.

6. To keep regular entries of his disbursements of moneys, (amounting sometimes to many thousand dollars per annum.)

7. To keep each appropriation separate and distinct.

8. To procure vouchers (at his own risk) that will pass the Treasury.

9. To see that the plan and regulations of the city are observed.

10. To ascertain the number and value of the public lots.

11. To make sale of public lots, and execute deeds of conveyance to the purchasers, when required to do so by law, and to account for the proceeds.

12. To select and value the donation lots.

13. To make, under circumstances prescribed by law, streets through and footings in front of the public grounds.

14. To have the care and management of the public grounds.

15. To cause repairs to be made to the public buildings.

16. To attend to suits depending between the United States and individuals, in relation to the right of property.

17. To attend, at his office, to the calls of all persons on matters of business.

18. To furnish reports, papers and evidences from the records of his office, when called for by members of Congress and others.

19. To attend to the enclosing and improving of the public grounds.

20. To enforce the rules and regulations prescribed by the joint orders of the presiding officers of the two houses of Congress, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping and police of the Capitol, and its appurtenances.

21. To enforce the rules and regulations prescribed by the President of the United States, for the care, preservation, orderly keeping and police of the other public buildings and public property in the city of Washington.

22. And to make annually to Congress, at the commencement of the session, a report of the manner in which all the appropriations for the public buildings and grounds have been

applied; of the number of the public lots sold or remaining unsold each year; of the condition of the public buildings and public grounds; and of the measures necessary to be taken for the preservation and care of the public property.

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*Rules and regulations addressed to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, established by order of the two Houses of Congress, May 16, 1828.*

1. For the preservation, orderly keeping and police of all such portions of the Capitol, its appurtenances, and the enclosures about it, and the public buildings and property in its immediate vicinity, as are not in the exclusive use and occupation of either house of Congress, you are authorized to employ four assistants, and to allow one of them one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, and the others one dollar per day, each, for their services. [This regulation has been since changed, both in the number of assistants and their compensation.]

2. You will strictly enforce, within the limits above prescribed, the regulations of the city of Washington for the preservation of the public peace and order, especially in relation to hackney coaches and drivers, vagrants, beggars, drunkards, disorderly persons and persons of ill fame.

3. You will not permit refreshments to be sold in any part of the building or its appendages, except in the rooms on the ground floor appropriated to that purpose; the rooms to be opened on days when Congress are sitting only, and closed on each day as soon after the adjournment of both houses as may be practicable; bills of rates are to be made out by the restorateurs, and, after being approved by you, to be printed and kept pasted up in each room.

4. You will not permit children to frequent the Capitol or square, unless in charge of some discreet person, and people of color, except on necessary business.

5. During the recess of Congress, all the gates leading to the square are to be closed at dark and opened at sunrise.

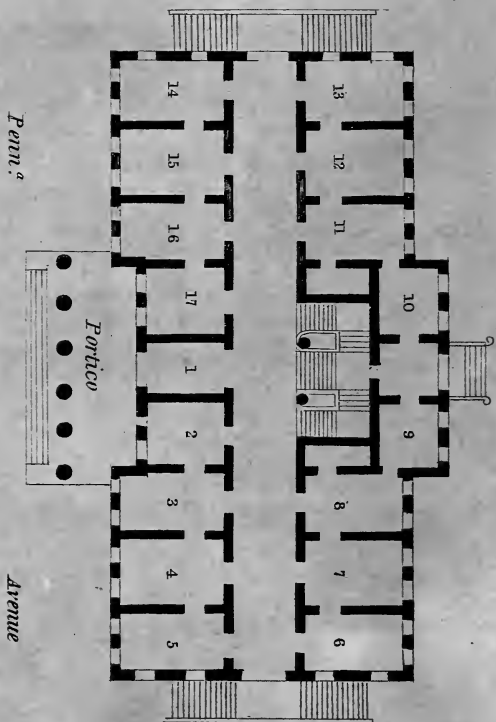
6. You will assign a stand for the hacks, not in front of the building, and confine them to it while waiting within the Capitol square.

J. C. CALHOUN, *Vice President.*

A. STEVENSON, *Speaker H. R.*



*War, State, and Navy Departments.*



*17<sup>th</sup> Street*

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

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### EXECUTIVE.

*President of the United States*—JAMES K. POLK.

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*Vice President of the United States*—GEORGE M. DALLAS.

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### STATE DEPARTMENT.

This department occupies the building adjoining the Treasury, on the north side. The principal entrance is from the north, but the business entrance is on Fifteenth street. The building is of brick, two stories high, containing thirty-two apartments, besides those in the attic.

The first floor is occupied by the following officers :—

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, at the east end ; and the Second Comptroller, at the west end.

On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of State and his suite. Here also is the Library of the Department, containing many valuable works on general literature and science, besides state papers ; the original Declaration of Independence, and all the Treaties with Foreign Powers, with the presents made by them, are now deposited in the Patent Office, a bureau of that department.

### JAMES BUCHANAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### *Duties of the Secretary.*

The Secretary is ex officio a member of the President's Cabinet. He conducts the negotiation of all treaties between the United States and foreign powers ; and corresponds officially with the public ministers of foreign powers resident in the United States, and with our ministers and consuls abroad.—He performs, also, the same duties of what, in other governments, is called the Home Department. He has the charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any other instrument or act without the special authority of the President. He is, by law, entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress, and all treaties with foreign nations, and Indian treaties. He pre-

serves, also, the originals of all laws and treaties, and of public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, and is required to procure and preserve copies of the statistics of the States. He grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign nations; preserves the evidence of copy rights, and has control of the office which issues patents for useful inventions. He holds his office at the will of the President.

## OFFICERS.

No. 1. William S. Derrick, Chief Clerk Acting.

## DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

## HOME BUREAU.

## Room.

No. 14 A. H. Derrick,  
2 Wm. Hunter, Jr.  
13 F. Markœ, Jr.  
5 W. C. Zantzingcr,

## Room.

No. 10 E. W. Hutter,  
10 L. Washington,  
7 W. C. Reddall,  
(Vacant.)

## CONSULAR BUREAU.

## TRANSLATOR.

8 R. S. Chew,  
7 S. L. Gouverneur.

9 R. Greenough.

DISBURSING AGENT AND  
SUP'T OF BUILDING.

## LIBRARIAN AND COM'R CLERK.

6 E. Stubbs.

11 G. Hill.

## MISCELLANIES.

## MESSENGERS.

2 W. P. Faherty,  
2 S. Sohl,  
2 J. E. Norris.

G. Bartle,  
I. S. Moe.

## WATCHMEN.

## DESPATCH AGENTS.

17 A. S. Locke,  
17 M. P. Stubbs,  
17 S. S. Moe.

F. Wood,  
N. D. Hubbard.

## SECOND COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

*First Floor of the West end of the State Department Building.*

No. 27. ALBION K. PARIS, SECOND COMPTROLLER.—*Duties of Second Comptroller.*

The Second Comptroller is independent of the First. His office was established to effect a prompt settlement of the public accounts, which, from the constantly increasing expenditures of the Government, had accumulated, and which, with other duties, was found to exceed the ability of one Comptrol-

ler. The Second Comptroller, therefore, would be more correctly styled the Comptroller of the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian disbursements. It may be here remarked, that the duties of advancing money and accounting for it, are distinct. The Secretaries of the Departments exercise a discretion, in advancing from the appropriations the requisite sums to the disbursing officers; but it is made the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury, independent of the Secretaries, to require accounts and vouchers, showing the legal applications of the money. In this division of duties is perceived a salutary check. The hands of the Executive are left unrestrained in advancing to the agents the necessary funds to accomplish the purposes of the Government; but those agents have to account to officers of the Treasury, leaving the Executive no power to misapply the funds advanced. It is the duty of the Second Comptroller to revise and certify the accounts stated in the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and his decision is final, except redress is granted by Congress.

In the office of the Second Comptroller, a record is kept of the accounts settled, showing the balances due to, and from, the United States: a record is kept of all the requisitions for money drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments; and on its files are placed all the contracts involving the payment of money, entered into by those Departments. It is also the duty of the Comptroller to direct suits and stopages on account of delinquencies; to keep an account with each specific appropriation, and to make annual and other statements of the disbursements, as required by law. He also furnishes the forms for the accounts and vouchers, and of keeping and stating the accounts subject to his revision.

## OFFICERS.

No. 5. John M. Brodhead, Chief Clerk.

*Room.*

No. 3 G. D. Abbot,  
9 T. J. Cathcart,  
5 M. Campbell,  
3 A. T. Clark,  
3 J. M. Cutts,

*Room.*

No. 9 W. H. Evans,  
9 W. Flinn,  
9 J. Manahan,  
3 T. Purrington,  
9 A. Shucking,

5 G. C. Jackson, Messenger.

## FIFTH AUDITOR.

## FIRST FLOOR—EAST END.

No. 15. STEPHEN PLEASANTON, AUDITOR.—*Duties of the Fifth Auditor.*

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in, or relating to, the Department of State, the General Post Office, and

those arising out of Indian trade; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue, in superintending the building and repairing light houses and light vessels, beacons, buoys and piers, supplying the light houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the light house establishments.

## OFFICERS.

No. 14. Thomas Mustin, Chief Clerk.

*Room.*

No. 13 A. Campbell,  
13 G. G. Cox,  
12 J. Develin,  
16 J. H. Huston,

*Room.*

No. 12 J. D. King,  
16 R. Ricketts,  
13 A. Spear,  
12 A. Steele.

16 Edward Holland, Messenger.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The building occupied by this department is situated on the east side of the President's square, on a line with Fifteenth street; it is built of stone, and fire-proof; extending three hundred and thirty-six feet, with a depth in the centre, including the colonnade in front and portico in the rear, of one hundred and ninety feet. Each floor contains forty-five apartments, or, in the three stories above the basement, one hundred and thirty-five rooms.\*

The main entrance is on the east, by a double flight of steps. The first, or colonnade floor, is occupied as follows:—

The Treasurer of the United States and the Third Auditor of the Treasury in the centre of the building;

The First Auditor in the north wing;

The Attorney General and Solicitor of the Treasury in the south wing.

On the second floor, in the centre building, are the apartments of the Secretary of the Treasury and his suite.

In the south wing are those of the First Comptroller and the Register of the Treasury, who occupies also a suite of rooms in the north wing, besides several on the first floor, south side.

The Library of the Treasury is also on the second floor, containing most of the public documents, and a few valuable miscellaneous works. The third floor is occupied entirely by the General Land Office, with its numerous interesting records.

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\* This building, when completed by the extension of the wings, will have a façade of near 500 feet with its porticos.—The present crowded state of the public business here, demands that the wings should be erected without delay.



*Portico*

*South Wing*

*Terrace*

*Court*

*Colonnade*

*Terrace*

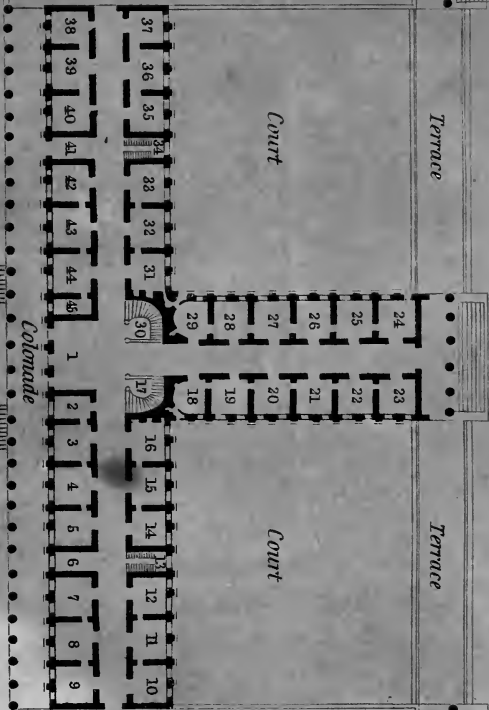
*Court*

*North Wing*

*Portico*

*Plan of Treasury Building*

*15<sup>th</sup> Street*



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1924

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
1924

Several of the rooms in the basement story are occupied as offices.

**ROBERT J. WALKER, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Room 24.**

*Duties of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Secretary is ex-officio a member of the Cabinet. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He holds his office at the will of the President. By act of Congress, this Department has been invested with extraordinary powers, for the recovery of public monies not accounted, or withheld by officers receiving them, prior to such monies being paid into the Treasury. Warrants of distress, in the nature of executions upon judgments, are authorized, upon certificates of balances from the First Comptroller, against principals and sureties in default; and the Judges of the United States are, by the same law, clothed with extensive chancery jurisdiction, with a view of ameliorating any undue severity to individuals, which may possibly occur under the warrant's requisition. By the act of 20th May, 1830, the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, was created. A portion of the duties of this office had been previously performed by the Fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

All accounts of the Government are finally settled at the Treasury Department; for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who superintends the whole, but who is not, therefore, absolute with respect to the power of adjusting claims or paying money) into two Comptrollers, six Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses, in any case in which they may deem it necessary, for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

**OFFICERS.—SECOND FLOOR.**

**No. 20. McClintock Young, Chief Clerk.**

**CLERKS,**

**SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUILDING.**

*Room.*

*Room.*

No. 21 J. N. Barker,  
27 S. M. McKean,  
31 C. Dummer,  
25 C. Abert,  
28 G. Rodman,  
29 J. N. Lovejoy, Jr.  
20 J. McGinniss,  
28 J. F. Heartley,  
36 C. N. Ingersoll,  
19 C. Fisher,

No. 00 J. P. Pepper.

**WATCHMEN.**

36 E. Ourand,  
00 W. C. Goddard,  
36 P. Hines,  
00 J. W. Marlow,  
00 W. Clarke.

19 W. Gulager,	WATCHMEN:
20 S. Green,	00 J. P. Helton,
21 W. P. Matthews,	00 C. W. Pettit,
20 G. Harrington.	00 J. W. Smith.
24 C. Pettit,	} Messengers.
18 J. W. Shields,	
W. Jones,	
	Laborer.

## FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

No. 37. JAMES McCULLOH, FIRST COMPTROLLER.—*Duties of First Comptroller.*

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. He has appellate jurisdiction only in the settlement of the Sixth Auditor's accounts, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all accounts drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts, subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all monies which may be collected.

In this brief view given of the powers of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, it may be sufficient to remark that, within the sphere of their respective duties they are the ultimate law officers of the Government.

## OFFICERS.—SECOND FLOOR.

No. 36, James Larned, Chief Clerk,

## CLERKS.

## Room.

No. 35 N. B. Van Zandt,  
 14 W. Anderson,  
 34 T. Feran,  
 33 J. B. North,  
 15 W. H. Wright,  
 14 R. Cochran,  
 31 W. J. McCulloh,  
 35 L. L. Taylor,  
 35 T. T. Anderson,  
 15 O. S. X. Peck, Messenger,  
 36 P. Hines, Assistant Messenger.

## Room.

No. 32 J. R. McCorkle,  
 3 W. Miller,  
 16 H. Langtry,  
 35 W. N. Barker,  
 36 J. Y. Laub,  
 32 B. T. Rogers,  
 14 G. Johnson,  
 16 J. Q. Washington,  
 16 J. Furguison.

## FIRST AUDITOR.

No. 7. W. COLLINS, FIRST AUDITOR.—*Duties of First Auditor.*

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treas-

sure Department, and in relation to the revenue and the civil list, and after examination, certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

## OFFICERS.—FIRST FLOOR.

No. 6. George H. Jones, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

## Room

## Room

No. 5 J. W. Bronaugh,

No. 15 D. W. Mahon,

15 J. Bowman,

4 A. Mahon,

4 J. Colgate,

15 E. T. Montague,

7 F. Doyle,

14 T. L. Ragsdale,

5 R. Geddes,

7 J. M. Ramsey,

3 J. W. Gibbons,

38 J. S. Reed,

9 J. S. Lewis,

14 J. M. Torbert.

15 M. H. Miller,

3 James W. Garner, Messenger.

## TREASURER.

No. 25. WM. SELDEN, TREASURER.—*Duties of the Treasurer.*

The Treasurer receives and keeps the monies of the United States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

## OFFICERS.—FIRST FLOOR.

No. 27. William B. Randolph, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

## Room.

## Room.

No. 25 S. M. Bootes,

No. 35 H. Lightner,

26 H. Brooks,

24 B. T. Mackall,

25 C. W. Handy,

36 W. S. Morgan,

27 J. G. Hedgman,

20 A. McLean,

20 J. A. Hunnecuff,

19 W. D. Nutt,

26 H. Jackson,

26 A. Smith.

20 R. Latham,

19 James Moore, Messenger.

## REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

No. 38. DAN'L GRAHAM, REGISTER.—*Duties of the Register.*

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to, or from, the United States; he keeps the District Ton-

nage accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptroller the accounts which have been finally adjusted; and with their vouchers and certificates preserves them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted.

It is made the duty of the Register to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce and navigation of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually.

#### OFFICERS.—SECOND FLOOR.

No. 39. Michael Nourse, Chief Clerk.

#### CLERKS.

Room.		Room.	
No. 9	J. Ayre,	No. 12	S. Y. At Lee,
40	J. D. Barclay,	33	J. Laurie,
5	J. B. Blake,	9	P. Lammond,
4	J. G. Berret,	12	J. McClery,
6	G. W. Barry,	38	H. K. Laughlin,
9	H. Brumer,	42	C. March,
5	W. B. Berryman,	4	J. Nourse,
9	C. Fink,	7	E. Patterson,
9	J. Estill,	4	T. W. Ritter,
9	A. L. Hazelton,	39	S. Smith,
39	J. C. Haviland,	8	A. P. Sutton,
24	H. Jenison,	4	T. R. Wise.
4	T. Lownes,		
	Thomas Goddard, Messenger,		
	P. Limmond, Assistant Messenger.		

#### SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

R. H. GILLET, SOLICITOR.—*Duties of the Solicitor of the Treasury.*

He superintends all the civil suits commenced in the name of the United States in all the Courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the District Attorneys, Marshalls, and Clerks, in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of Court, reports of their situation and progress. He records, from collectors, reports of custom-house bonds put in suit, and of information, &c., directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshalls, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection

of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

This officer has charge also of all lands and other property which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts and all trusts created for the use of the U. States, in payment of debts due them; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States, in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts.

## OFFICERS.

No. 21. Benjamin T. Pleasants, Chief Clerk,  
39. Perry E. Brocchus, Law Clerk.

## CLERKS.

## Room.

No. 42 G. H. Barton,  
37 W. Clare,  
37 J. W. Compton,  
40 J. Angney, Messenger.

## Room.

No. 40 B. C. Ridgate,  
40 B. Waring,  
40 J. H. Waring,

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

## THIRD FLOOR.

No. 24. RICHARD M. YOUNG, COMMISSIONER.—*Duties of the Commissioner.*

Prior to April, 1812, grants of land were issued by letters patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date, a general land office was established in which all patents for lands are now made out and recorded. By that act the President was required to sign all land patents, but under a law of March, 1833, a secretary has been appointed to sign them for him. By the act of 4th July, 1836, the General Land Office was reorganized and enlarged. It is now the depository of all maps of surveys of the public lands and private land claims, and from it emanate all titles to tracts by purchases, donations, and otherwise, in the national domain. The Commissioner is the chief officer, but the office is connected with the Treasury Department, over which the Secretary of the Treasury presides.

By the act of April, 1820, all sales of public lands made after July of that year, are made for cash, and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. The minimum price is fixed at \$1.25 per acre, below which they cannot be disposed of.

## OFFICERS.

No. 38 Samuel H. Laughlin, Recorder,  
42 J. Robb, pro. tem. Prin. Clk Pub. Lands, Acting,  
27 Jas. S. Wilson, Principal Clk Priv. Land Claims,

22 John Wilson, Principal Clerk of Surveys,  
 26 William T. Steiger, Principal Draughtsman,  
 26 Ephraim Gilman, Assistant Draughtsman.

## CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 35 J. N. Ashton,  
 19 J. Y. Bryant,  
 19 J. H. Blake,  
 22 W. V. H. Brown,  
   4 J. L. Barnhill,  
 40 W. T. Brooke,  
 32 O. H. Bestor,  
 26 A. Bieklacke,  
 37 E. A. Cabell,  
 11 M. L. Covell,  
 20 J. P. Causin, Jr.  
   8 W. W. Curran,  
   7 J. L. Cathcart,  
 36 W. Clyde,  
   5 J. S. Cunningham,  
 15 J. W. Cummins,  
 22 J. W. De Kraft,  
 12 W. H. Dietz,  
 35 W. Darby,  
 40 A. J. Dinnies,  
 27 B. Evans,  
 28 C. I. Frailey,  
 19 H. B. Foster,  
   5 J. P. Frazer,  
 15 A. Greenleaf,  
 15 W. Garrett,  
   G. W. Guthrie,  
 32 J. Houd,

Grafton Powell,  
 John M. McMahon, } Messengers.  
 Isaac Goddard, } Assistant Messengers.  
 Samuel Walker, }  
 Thomas H. Quincy, } Packers.  
 Abraham Hines, }

*Room.*

No. 36 H. Hungerford,  
 15 G. C. Hanson,  
 21 M. Kelly,  
 15 D. W. Kent,  
 38 S. H. Laughlin,  
 11 L. D. Mathews,  
 20 R. J. Morsell,  
 33 W. H. Minnix,  
 40 T. W. McCalla,  
 39 J. A. McClure,  
 33 W. Nourse,  
 29 J. Pennybacker,  
 22 A. T. Patrick,  
   5 N. A. Randall,  
   7 B. T. Reiley,  
 42 J. Robb,  
   8 W. O. Slade,  
 39 P. H. Sweet,  
 28 A. G. Seaman,  
   4 T. A. Tscheffely,  
 29 G. C. Whiting,  
 29 A. S. H. White,  
 14 J. H. Waggaman,  
 20 J. P. Wingerd,  
 36 M. Willet,  
 28 P. Wilson,  
 14 W. T. Wallace,  
 18 C. Young.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

His duty is to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court, in which the United States is concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments. The Attorney General is ex-officio a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

J. T. Reid, Clerk,

H. A. Klopfer, Messenger.



## WAR DEPARTMENT.

This department occupies the building situated on the west side of the President's square, Seventeenth street, on the same line with the State Department building, with which it corresponds in design, being two stories high, and containing thirty-two rooms, besides those in the basement and attic floors.

The principal entrance is on the north, though access may be had from every front.

The following officers are on the first floor:—

The Major General, the Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, and Second Auditor of the Treasury.

On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of War and his suite, occupying the east end; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his clerks the east end; the Gallery of Indian portraits has been removed to the Patent Office.

The Library of the department is on this floor, and contains many valuable works of science and art.

On the third and basement floors a few rooms are appropriated for clerks.

WM. L. MARCY, SECRETARY OF WAR.—Room 21.\*

*Duties of the Secretary.*

The duties of this officer are, to superintend every branch of the military department. He is by usage a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President. The following Bureaus are attached to this department:—A Requisition Bureau, a Bounty Land Bureau, a Pension Office, an Office of Indian Affairs, and an Engineers' Office; a Topographical Office, an Ordnance Office, and an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence; an Office for the Clothing Department, a Paymaster General's Office, and a Commanding General's Office—all located in Washington.

To this department belongs the direction and government of the army, in all its diversified relations; the purchase and preservation of the arms and munitions of war; the erection of all fortifications; the execution of all topographical surveys; the payment of pensions for military service; the surveying and leasing the national lead mines; and the direction (under the laws) of intercourse with the Indian tribes.

No. 23 Lieut. Col. S. Cooper, Ass't Adj't General,

No. 12 Archibald Campbell, Chief Clerk,

No. 24 Samuel Humes Porter.

## CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 17 Nathan Rice,  
22 Sewall Brintnale,

*Room.*

No. 22 Charles Calvert,  
17 John Potts,

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\* The numbers following refer to those on the doors in this building.

19 John D. McPherson,	24 John D. Wolf,
Thomas Wallace,	} Messengers.
F. Datcher,	
John Robinson,	} Watchmen.
David Kurtz,	
William Walker,	
Middleton Posey,	

## INDIAN BUREAU.

No. 28. WILLIAM MEDILL, COMMISSIONER.—*His Duties.*

He has the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations under the direction of the War Department. All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs must be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him be passed to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

No. 30. John S. Cochran, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

## Room.

No. 31 Charles E. Mix,  
29 Samuel J. Potts,  
29 William B. Waugh,  
31 G. R. Herrick,  
27 N. Quackenbush,  
25 S. D. Leib.

Charles Drane, }  
H. Bettinger, } Messengers.

## Room.

No. 32 Hezekiah Miller,  
32 William Devereux,  
32 T. R. Crittenden,  
27 J. C. Mullay,  
25 John A. English,

## PENSION BUREAU.

The buildings occupied by this bureau adjoin, on the north, that occupied by the Topographical, Ordnance, and Subsistence Bureaus.

The Commissioner and his suite occupy the three floors of both tenements in this block, except two rooms on the first floor of the south tenement. The officers located here are as follow :—

J. L. EDWARDS, COMMISSIONER.—*His Duties.*

Under acts of Congress he grants allowances to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, and in relation to Virginia claims for revolutionary services and deficiency of commutations. He executes, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

G. W. Crump, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

W. Gordon,	John F. Hubbard,
G. C. Ames,	D. H. Wood,
J. D. Wilson,	G. D. Kean,
S. Godwin,	S. Cole,
F. S. Evans,	E. W. Robinson,
W. O. Niles,	T. Lumpkin,
Charles Hibbs,	} Messengers.
J. L. Anderson,	

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S BUREAU.

No. 15. GEN. T. S. JESSUP, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

He is, under the direction of the Secretary of War, charged with the military and administrative details of his department. He has a complete administrative control of all the officers belonging to his department, as well as of those appointed to act therein, or make disbursements on account thereof. Officers of regiments and corps are also subject to a like control, by the Quartermaster General, in regard to every thing relating to barracks and quarters, and to the accountabilities for supplies of his department, as well as for those of the purchasing department, are to insure an efficient system of supply, and to give facility and effect to the movements and operations of the army.

No. 15 Charles Thomas, Quartermaster, }  
 15 Thomas Swords, Quartermaster, } Temporarily.  
 13 M. M. Clark, Assistant Quartermaster General,  
 13 W. A. Gordon, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

Room.

Room.

No. 13 James Goszler,	No. 9 L. A. Flury,
9 Thomas J. Abbott,	11 J. D. Ward,
13 William L. Bailey,	
George Philips, Messenger.	

## THIRD AUDITOR.\*

No. 33 PETER HAGNER, AUDITOR—*His Duties.*

The duties of this officer extends to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster's Department, such as to money and property, and the same as to accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy; for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for revolutionary, invalid, and half-pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims, arising before and during the last war; and of all un-

\* This officer, though formerly in the War Department, is now in the Treasury building.

settled accounts of the War Department from the commencement of the Government to 1st July, 1815.

No. 22 James Thompson, Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 11 C. Abbot,  
 32 A. F. Cunningham,  
 12 E. V. Everhart,  
 23 J. R. Hagner,  
 12 S. H. Hill,  
 11 L. Jones,  
 31 J. Minor—(basement)  
 34 G. Pearce,  
 44 J. B. Palmer,  
 31 M. Seldon,  
 21 J. P. Sheldon,  
 43 A. B. Thruston,  
 43 H. K. Randall,  
 43 R. H. Watts,  
 22 R. B. Williams,  
 Thomas Dove, Messenger,  
 Richard Dove, Assistant Messenger,  
 Solomon Goddard, Laborer.

*Room.*

No. 44 B. L. Bogan,  
 22 T. C. Daniel,  
 16 A. M. Gangewer,  
 31 J. W. Thompson,  
 31 S. H. Janney,  
 11 J. B. Kirkpatrick,  
 16 S. Norment,  
 31 W. T. Price,  
 20 J. M. Smith,  
 16 E. Smith,  
 33 W. H. S. Taylor,  
 44 W. Tyson,  
 14 S. S. Rind,  
 33 C. S. Wallack,

ENGINEER BUREAU.

The building at present occupied by the Chief Engineer and his suite is situated on the north-west corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth street west, opposite diagonally north-west from the War Office. It contains eight rooms on the three floors. The Chief Engineer and his officers occupy the second and third floors.

COL. J. G. TOTTEN, CHIEF ENGINEER.

He directs and regulates the duties of the corps of Engineers, and those also of such of the Topographical Engineers as may be attached to the Engineer Department; also is the Inspector of the Military Academy, and charged with its correspondence.

The function of the Engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branches of military science, they do not assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority through the War Department; and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they have precedence according to their commissions, which at all times entitle them to every mark of military respect.

Capt. A. Welcker, Assistant Engineer,  
 T. N. Barberin, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

James O. Wilson, R. Cruikshank,  
J. Eveleth, R. B. Fowler,  
O. B. Denham, Messenger.

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## BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

This bureau occupies the first floor of the double tenement of brick, in the block of buildings on Seventeenth street, opposite the War and Navy Office.

COL. J. J. ABERT, CHIEF OFFICER.

This officer has charge of all topographical operations, and surveys for military purposes and for purposes of internal improvement, and of all maps, drawings, and documents in relation to those duties.

G. Thomson, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

Charles Tschiffely, J. R. Dorsey,  
J. G. Bruff,  
J. Lawrence, Messenger,  
G. Thompson, Assistant Messenger and Laborer.

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## ORDNANCE BUREAU.

On the third floor of the same building with the former.

LT. COL. G. TALCOTT, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

It is his duty to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot shells, small arms, side-arms, and equipments procured for the use of the army of the United States. and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and apparatus for ordnance and ammunition wagons, travelling barges, and artificers' wagons; the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores. It is also his duty to furnish estimates, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance, and ordnance stores.

George Bender, Chief Clerk,

## CLERKS.

M. Adler, J. M. Pumroy,  
S. Rainey, A. Herbert,  
W. McDermott, N. W. Fales,  
J. P. Keller,  
N. Mullikin, Messenger.

## SUBSISTENCE BUREAU.

This bureau occupies the second floor of the same building, over the Topographical Office. The officers located here are as follow:—

GEN. J. GIBSON, COMMISSARY GENERAL—*His Duties.*

To make estimates of expenditure for his department; contract and purchase subsistence for the army; regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants; make payments to contractors; adjust accounts for settlement; locate his assistants at their several stations, and in general, provide for the proper administration of his department in all its ramifications.

R. Gott, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

W. J. Smith,  
C. G. Wilcox,  
C. Muroe,

T. D. Searight,  
W. H. Watson,

J. Schwartz, Messenger.

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S BUREAU,

The Paymaster-General occupies the first and second floors of the brick building adjoining south that of the bureaus mentioned above. The officers located here are as follow:—

GEN. N. TOWSON, PAYMASTER-GENERAL—*His Duties.*

*Second Floor,*

He is charged with the military responsibilities of his department in all its details. Payments are provided by law to be made the troops on the last days of February, April, June, August, October, and December in each year, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

N. Frye, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

W. D. Beall,  
C. Witman,  
D. W. Davis,

E. H. Brooke,  
J. L. Brooke,  
T. P. Everett,

R. O. Knowles, Messenger.

## MEDICAL BUREAU,

The building occupied by this bureau is situated on the north side of G street, not far from the War Office. The officers located here are as follow:—

## T. LAWSON, SURGEON GENERAL.

This officer is stationed at Washington, and is the director and immediate accounting officer of the Medical Department. He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for and receives such supports and returns from them as may be requisite for the performance of his several duties.

Henry L. Heiskell, Surgeon.

## CLERKS,

R. Johnson,                      A. Balmain,  
J. H. Collins, Messenger.

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## COMMANDING GENERAL'S BUREAU,

*First Floor,*

MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, COMMANDING GENERAL.

Room No. 8.

The duties of this officer comprise the arrangement of the military force of the U. S. so as to give protection to the maritime frontier and to the interior border. He superintends the recruiting service; the discipline and police of the army; orders general courts martial, and decides in all cases except when the life of an officer or soldier is affected, or the commission of an officer. It is his province to see that the laws and regulations governing the army are enforced, and that justice is done to all concerned. In his duties he is assisted by the Adjutant General, through whose office all orders are issued to the army, and returns of its strength made, as well as the general military correspondence in relation to the details of service; also two Inspector Generals, besides his Aid-de-Camp.

No. 6 H. L. Scott,                      } Aid-de-Camps.  
6 Thomas Williams,                }  
6 E. Brewer, Chief Clerk,  
J. Williamson, Messenger.

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## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BUREAU,

No. 16 GEN. ROGER JONES, ADJUTANT GENERAL—*Duties.*

This officer is the repository of the records which refer to the personnel of the army in war, as well as in time of peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the Government, so far as these may have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered, where the names of all enlisted soldiers are entered, and their size, roll, and enlistments recorded and filed, &c. It is in this office where the

monthly returns of the troops and muster rolls of all companies are preserved and received—where the original proceedings of general courts martial are deposited and entered—where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded.

No. 14 Major Wm. G. Freeman, } Ass't Adj't Generals.  
 14 Capt. E. D. Townsend, }  
 12 John M. Hepburn, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

*Room.**Room.*

No. 12 James L. Addison, No. 7 John George Law,  
 7 James H. Lowry, A. F. Wilcox, bas't  
 12 Lewis R. Hammersley, 14 Rich'd M. Hanson,  
 Charles Baker, Messenger.

## SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

No. 1 JOHN M. McCALLA, SECOND AUDITOR—*His Duties.*

The Second Auditor receives and settles—1st, all accounts relative to the pay of the army subsistence and forage of officers, and pays subsistence and clothing of their servants. 2d, All accounts for the contingent disbursement of the army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress. 3d, All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c.; also the claims of private physicians, for medical services rendered, such officers and soldiers who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the army. 4th. All accounts relating to the recruiting service.—5th. All accounts of the Ordnance Department; those of the various arsenals; and accounts appertaining to armament of river fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c. 6th. Accountants for disbursements at the national armories. 7th. All accounts relating to disbursements in the Indian departments, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c., and the property accounts of the army arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

No. 3 Josiah F. Polk, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

*Room.**Room.*

No. 10 William Mechlin, No. 2 Wm. H. English,  
 5 Peter Brady, 5 B. E. Dunscomb,  
 4 Vinal Luce, 4 Charles E. Forrest,  
 4 J. W. Brown, 4 T. J. Robinson,  
 Attic—S. Calvert Ford, Attic—G. H. Heap,  
 2 A. M. Farquhar, 2 T. L. Moody,  
 3 Samuel Lewis, Attic—W. S. Jackson,  
 2 E. H. Tharpe, Attic—E. M. Clarke,



Attic—S. E. Benson,	5 B. F. Brown,
5 W. H. Kessler,	3 Eleazer Brown,
4 G. W. Kimberly,	5 James Minor.
Francis A. Dunn, Messenger.	

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A number of the bureaus attached to the War Department are located in other buildings adjoining, which will be given under their respective heads. We may notice here the great want of accommodation and of safe buildings for the preservation of the invaluable records of this department, in all its bureaus, which demand the serious consideration of Congress. The department is now dependent upon private enterprise to furnish the requisite accommodations, and a large fire-proof building is now in a state of erection for this purpose. We may note here generally, that the numbers attached to the officers' names, refer to those on the diagram plans annexed.

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## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The building occupied by this department is situated on the west side of the President's square, on a line with Seventeenth street, and south of the War Office. In its design it resembles the latter building, containing sixteen rooms on each floor.

The first floor is occupied by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, at the east end, and some of the bureaus at the west end.

On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of the Navy, with his suite, occupying the east end; and the different bureaus the west end. On this floor are many interesting objects connected with our Naval history, especially on the west side, where are deposited, the trophies of two wars, and many beautiful models of vessels.

The Library of the Department is at the east end, embracing several works of interest.

Some rooms on the third floor, or attic, are occupied by clerks, and some with models.

**J. Y. MASON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—Room 5.**

### *Duties of the Secretary.*

He issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and

superintends the concerns of the naval establishment generally; he is by usage a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the Navy Department are the following bureaus:—Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The duties of the several bureaus are designated by their titles.

No. 4 J. Appleton, Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.—SECOND FLOOR.

*Room.*

No. 7 S. L. Harris,  
8 L. B. Harden,  
3 J. Callagan,  
2 G. S. Watkins,  
3 A. G. Allen,  
3 C. W. Welsh,  
S. Mickum, Messenger.  
L. Muse, Assistant Messenger.

*Room.*

No. 7 H. L. Harvey,  
Attic—A. P. Upham,  
7 J. J. Berret,  
8 W. B. Boggs,  
8 W. H. Davidge,

BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS.

No. 14 J. SMITH, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

15 W. G. Ridgely, Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 15 S. Gough,  
8 W. P. Moran,

*Room.*

No. 8 W. P. S. Sanger.  
8 G. T. de la Roche,  
[Draughtsman.

C. Hunt, Messenger.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

No. 13 L. WARRINGTON, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

12 G. Harrison, Chief Clerk.

CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 11 J. P. McCorkle,  
J. McArann, Messenger.

*Room.*

Attic—C. Schwartz, Dragts'n.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR.

No. 14 C. W. SKINNER, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

15 P. C. Johnson, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 15 J. H. Reily,  
 Attic—E. M. Cunningham,  
 12 L. Ward,  
 12 J. Selden,  
 W. A. Elliott, Messenger.

*Room.*

No. 12 J. Broome,  
 Attic—J. P. Baldwin,  
 12 E. Chapman,  
 13 A. D. Vandevort,

## BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

No. 17 G. WELLES, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

16 H. A. Goldsborough, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 11 T. Fillebrown,  
 16 J. Patrick,  
 Ignacius Lucas, Messenger.

*Room.*

No. 11 J. R. Pease,  
 11 J. S. Williams,

## BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

No. 16 THOMAS HARRIS, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

17 J. T. Tuckerman, Assistant Surgeon.

## CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 17 M. Poor,

M. P. Clark, Messenger.

*Room.*

No. 17 S. A. Elliot,

## FOURTH AUDITOR.

No. 5 A. O. DAYTON, AUDITOR.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relating to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

No. 5 Thomas H. Gillis, Chief Clerk.

## CLERKS.

*Room.*

No. 7 W. Addison,  
 7 J. Etheridge,  
 4 D. Higgins,  
 4 W. Hunter,  
 7 E. M. Morris,  
 6 M. McLeod,  
 17 J. B. Sullivan,  
 7 W. H. Tapping,  
 J. E. Holland, Messenger.

*Room.*

No. 3 B. F. Culver,  
 4 G. M. Head,  
 — H. Hill, Jr.  
 — T. H. Lane,  
 — R. L. Mackall,  
 3 H. G. O'Neal,  
 3 J. B. Thomas,

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The building occupied by this Department is situate on E Street, north, and running from Seventh to Eighth street west. The main front is on E street, extending 204 feet, with a wing at each end stretching up Seventh and Eighth streets 102 feet, the whole rising three stories above the basement. The street façades are of white marble of the richest workmanship, in the Corinthian style, the court or rear fronts with a beautiful specimen of light granite. The first story is faced with a channelled rustic, over which rises the order of columns and pilasters with their rich capitals, extending up two stories, surmounted by their entablature, and crowned by a pannelled blocking course.

The main entrance is from E street by a flight of marble steps into a recessed vestibule; to the right and left are spacious corridors, leading to marble staircases, conducting to the different stories. Each floor contains 25 rooms, or 75 on the three floors—the whole made thoroughly fire-proof, and heated by furnaces in the basement story. The first floor is occupied, at the west end, by the dead letter and other offices; the clerks of the Auditor of the Department in the east end; the door-keeper's room is opposite the entrance. The second floor is occupied, in the centre building and west wing by the Post Master General, and the Assistant Post Master Generals, with their clerks; the east wing by the Auditor of the Department and his clerks,—as also the major part of the rooms in the third story.

The allotment of the rooms will be seen by reference to the plan, and its numbers compared with the numbers affixed to the names of the officers.

## CAVE JOHNSON, POST MASTER GENERAL.

*Duties of the Post Master General.*

The duties of this officer are prescribed by law. He is aided in the discharge of his duties by three assistants appointed by himself. He has the sole appointment of all Post-masters throughout the United States, whose commissions are less than \$1000 per annum; those yielding \$1000 or more per annum, are appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate; also, the making of all contracts for conveying the mails, and, in brief, the control, according to law, of every thing relating to his office. He is ex-officio a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

The revenue arising from the General Post Office is by law expended for the support, extension and improvement of the establishment. During the year ending on the 30th June, 1847, the mails were carried 38,887,899 miles. The gross revenue for the same period amounted to \$4,313,157, and the total expenditure to \$3,945,893. The duties of the three

20  
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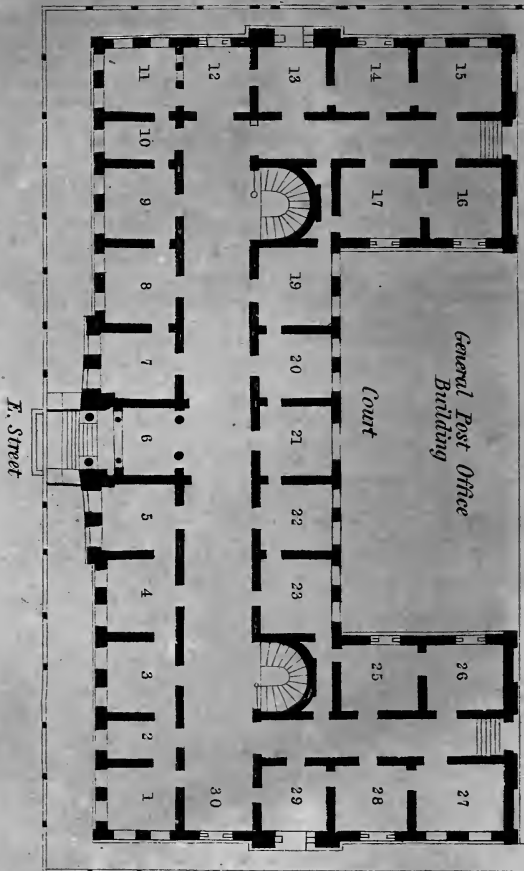
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8<sup>th</sup> Street



E. Street

7<sup>th</sup> Street

Assistant Postmaster Generals, though arduous and responsible, are purely ministerial.

In case of the death, resignation, or absence of the Postmaster General, all his powers and duties devolve, by law, on the First Assistant.

- No. 7 Selah R. Hobbie, 1st Assistant Postmaster General,  
 4 William J. Brown, 2d do. do. do.  
 20 John Marron, 3d do. do. do.  
 22 William H. Dundas, Chief Clerk,  
 8 Samuel B. Beach, Prin. Clerk and Sup't. of Building,  
 3 David Saunders, Principal Clerk,  
 9 Nicholas Halter, do. do.  
 11 Henry A. Burr, Topographer, 2d floor.

CLERKS.

Room.

- No. 23 G. M. Ayres,  
 9 W. Bell,  
 14 G. A. Bohrer,  
 16 C. A. Colt,  
 19 W. J. Darden,  
 15 E. Ellis,  
 15 L. H. Emmons,  
 18 T. H. Fisher,  
 11 J. Ferguson,  
 15 J. H. Hamilton,  
 29 J. Hunter,  
 17 H. Johnson,  
 16 H. King,  
 16 G. M. Kendall,  
 23 R. A. Lacey,  
 15 D. T. D. Leech,  
 11 C. Laurie,  
 19 G. Lumpkin,  
 26 J. H. Marr,

Room.

- No. 27 E. H. Metcalf,  
 M. J. Montgomery,  
 15 J. Owner, Jr.  
 13 J. Quicksall,  
 T. B. Riley,  
 13 T. E. S. Russwurm,  
 9 C. Smith,  
 3 J. Spere,  
 19 J. Snyder,  
 9 N. C. Towle,  
 22 D. Vass,  
 10 C. S. Weller,  
 25 W. D. Wallach,  
 15 C. S. Whittelsey,  
 9 J. H. Wheat,  
 13 T. J. Williams,  
 13 W. P. Young,  
 A. N. Zevely.

- 19 W. J. Sibley, Messenger.  
 21 Eli Davis, }  
 21 W. O. Jones, } Watchmen.  
 21 Richard H. Gordon, }  
 21 William E. Lightelle, } Assistant  
 21 Nathaniel Herbert, } Messengers.  
 21 R. B. Boyd, Door Keeper.

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1 PETER G. WASHINGTON, AUDITOR.

To this office are assigned the duties of examining the returns of postmasters, and of notifying them of errors found therein; of adjusting their general accounts; of designating the post offices from which contractors shall make collections,

and of furnishing them the blank orders and receipts necessary for that purpose; of transmitting forms to postmasters at the ends of routes for certifying the performance of mail service, and upon receipt of said certificates, together with the acknowledgments of contractors of collections, and of notices of fines imposed on them, of adjusting their quarterly compensation, and of transmitting to them the drafts issued in payment of the balances found due; of adjusting the accounts for all blanks furnished to post offices, for advertising, mail bags, mail locks and keys, stamps, special agents, and all other demands properly arising under the laws, contracts, regulations or orders of the Department; of closing the accounts of the Department quarterly, and of reporting the amounts paid by postmasters pursuant to appropriations made by law, and of registering, charging, and countersigning all warrants upon the Treasury for receipts and payments when warranted by law, as well as all drafts issued in payment or in the collection of debts.

To the Auditor are also assigned the duties of reporting all delinquencies on the part of postmasters in paying over the moneys in their hands; of directing suits, and superintending all proceedings at law or in equity proper for enforcing the prompt collection of all balances due the Department, including penalties imposed on postmasters for failing to make returns, or pay over the proceeds of their offices.

To this office should be transmitted all accounts, (other than postmasters' quarterly returns,) all letters and vouchers relating to accounts or items in such returns, and the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors; all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances; all certificates of service, receipts of contractors for, and their acknowledgments of collections from postmasters; all letters admitting or contesting balances due on general accounts of postmasters or contractors; all receipts for drafts issued in collecting such balances; and all letters returning such drafts, or reporting the non-payment thereof; all stated returns of District Attorneys and Marshals of their proceedings in post office cases; all receipts for deposits of money collected in such cases; all letters making propositions of settlement; and all letters seeking directions, or giving information preparatory to trial, or relating to the service of executions or sale of property, &c., in any such cases.

No. 29 William Van Voorhees, Chief Clerk.

#### PRINCIPAL CLERKS.

*Room.*

*Room.*

No. 1 W. G. Elliot, 1st floor,  
27 Richard Dement, 1st

No. 2 E. L. Childs, 3d floor,  
B Rm—John F. Boone, 3d

#### CLERKS.

*floor.*

B Rm—L. J. Anderson,

3d

No. 28 W. Latham,

*floor.*  
1st



<i>Floor.</i>		<i>Floor.</i>	
No. 5	W. J. Bronaugh, 1st	28	L. L. Lavine, 3d
4	T. E. Brown, 3d	27	J. McLaughlin, 3d
3	A. H. Brown,	B Rm—	G. W. Mountz, 3d
11	T. Bartlett, Jr., 1st	4	— McPherson, 1st
27	J. Brunson,	25	C. Monroe, 1st
19	W. R. Bradford, 3d	22	McAllister, 1st
5	J. T. Caldwell, 1st	23	J. McKenny, 3d
B Rm—	J. Coolidge, 3d	4	H. S. G. Offut, 3d
23	J. Carter, 1st	27	R. J. Powell, 3d
20	J. Caden, 1st	3	C. T. Pope, 3d
28	J. A. M. Duncanson,	19	A. H. Parish, 3d
29	G. Dale, 1st	B Rm —	Plum, 3d
7	Farrel, 1st	1	H. Rogers, 3d
1	G. Dyer, 3d	19	J. Reynolds, 1st
23	S. J. Dallas, 3d	B Rm—	J. H. Robbins, 3d
23	— Durham, 1st	8	A. Russell, 1st
22	J. Douglas, 1st	25	T. A. Scott, 3d
23	J. S. Davis, 3d	4	— Sharretts, 3d
26	S. M. Edwards, 3d	3	W. H. Sullivan, 1st
8	J. Fitzhugh, 1st	27	N. Tastet, 2d
B Rm—	E. W. Forteney, 3d	27	J. Thaw, 1st
19	S. A. Houston, 1st	8	T. P. Trott, 3d
22	G. Harris, 1st	25	M. Titcomb, 3d
8	G. D. Harrison, 3d	5	J. Todd, 1st
29	J. M. Harrison, 1st	4	J. Voorhees, 1st
33	S. Harkness, 1st	B Rm—	J. P. Wheeler, 3d
33	T. Hume, 3d	25	P. G. Washington,
27	T. H. Hopkins, 2d	8	S. Welsh, 1st
4	M. Johnson, 2d	20	J. Wimsatt, 1st
26	J. O. Jones, 3d	B Rm —	Wilburn, 3d
27	J. C. Kennedy, 2d	7	J. O. Wolcott, 1st
29	W. C. Lipscomb, 3d		
	W. W. Cox, Messenger.		
No. 2	R. White and Sherwood, Superintendents.		

## THE PATENT OFFICE.

The building occupied by this office is located on F street, north, between Seventh and Ninth streets, west. It is thoroughly fire-proof in its construction. The original design contemplates a very extensive edifice, commensurate to the objects for which it was intended. The portion of building now erected extends 270 feet, by a depth of 70 feet, and two lofty stories above a high basement. The principal front looks

down Eighth street, where the grand portico (of the Parthenon proportions) forms the principal feature of the building. You enter the building from this side, by a grand flight of granite steps, which lands you on the principal business floor; in front is a large hall conducting to a grand double flight of marble steps, ascending to the spacious National Hall above. The passage on the right leads to the office rooms of the Commissioner of Patents, that on the left to the large model room, filled with the rich gifts of mechanical science and art, disposed in glass cases. The second floor is thrown into one great hall for the exhibition of home manufactures, &c., which may appropriately be called the national gallery. The greatest length of this hall is 264 feet, the width 63 feet, and height 30 feet.—It is ornamented with a quadruple row of massive stone columns, rising with their entablature 20 feet, above which spring a series of arches, 10 feet high, which, covering the whole area, form a highly ornamental ceiling. In the centre a grand barrel arch of 40 feet span, towers above the rest, pierced with an aperture 13 feet in diameter, which admits the light from above—the whole constructed of solid masonry.

This splendid hall has been appropriated, since 1842, to receive the collections of natural history, &c., brought home by the United States Naval Exploring Expedition; they have since been arranged, and are still under the superintendence of Commander Charles Wilkes of the Navy.

The ethnological collections contain crania of the ancient Peruvians, various races of Polynesians, and of the aborigines of Oregon, California, &c., many of which are fancifully distorted; an operation performed during the infancy of the individuals in a peculiarly formed cradle, models of which are in the collection. The arms, hunting and fishing implements, dresses, manufactures of various nations, are, many of them, very curious, and interesting from the fact of their showing the different stages of progression from barbarism to civilization. They amount to the number of 2576 specimens.

The mammalia and birds consist of 3130 specimens, which are representatives of 846 species. The fish, reptiles, crustacea, insects, echinodermata, shells, and coralines are in great numbers, and illustrate many thousand forms of animal life.

The botanical collection, in a *hortus sicus*, arranged in the two northern alcoves of this hall, contains upwards of 10,000 species of plants, of recent discovery; the living plants may be seen in the garden and green-house on the grounds north of the building.

The minerals, fossils, and geological specimens, arranged in the south-west part of the room, form an extensive and interesting collection.

This hall contains, in addition to the collection of the exploring expedition, many curiosities belonging to the Departments of State, War and Navy, of the United States, besides the personal effects of Mr. Smithson, an English gentleman, who be-

queathed his property to the government of the United States, to found the Smithsonian institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." When the building for this institution is ready, it is in contemplation to remove all the scientific collections now in this hall to it, these being presented to this institution by the munificence of Congress, by act approved August 10, 1846.

The National Institute Society of the city of Washington have their scientific collections deposited here also, and they are of an interesting character.

In the basement story of this building is a large room at the west end, for the reception of full-sized models; the rooms at the east end are occupied as offices—one appropriated to the meetings of the National Institute Society.

The large room on the left of the hall contains all the models upon which patents have been issued, distributed in glass cases and classed in the following order, with labels affixed to each case:

[The cases number from the right, entering the model room, down the range—and returning upon the left, the cases in the Vestibule, or Hall, are also in the numbers.]

<i>In what cases</i>	<i>Class</i>	
1 and 2	1	Agriculture, its instruments and operations ;
8	2	Metallurgy, manufacture of metals and instruments ;
16, 17 and 18	3	Manufacture of fibrous and textile substances, machines, cotton, wool, &c.
10	4	Chemical processes, manufactures and compounds, &c.
9	5	Calorific, lamps, fire-places, stoves, &c.
Vestibule 19	6	Steam and gas engines, boilers and furnaces thereof, &c.
15	7	Navigation and maritime implements, &c.
21	8	Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments and clocks ;
12 and 13	9	Civil engineering and architecture, bridges, roads, canals, &c.
13	10	Land conveyance, carriages, cars, and parts thereof, &c.
14 and 16	11	Hydraulic and pneumatic, water-wheels, wind-mills, &c.
7	12	Lever, screw, and other mechanical powers, weighing, raising, &c.
3	13	Grinding mills and other gearing, horse power, &c.
15 and 16	14	Lumber, machines and tools for preparing the same, &c.
13	15	Stone and clay, manufactures, machinery for pottery, glass, &c.

<i>In what cases</i>	<i>Class</i>	
16	16	Leather, including tannery, manufacture of boots, shoes, &c.
4	17	Household furniture and machines for domestic purposes, bread, &c.
Vestibule 21	18	Arts, polite, fine, and ornamental, music, painting, sculpture, engraving, books, &c.
7	19	Fire arms and implements of war, manufacture of gunpowder, shot, &c.
Vestibule 21	20	Surgical and medical instruments, trusses, dental instruments, baths, &c.
15	21	Wearing apparel for the toilet, instruments for manufacturing, &c.

It is to be regretted that these valuable works of genius are obliged to be so crowded together, from the want of room. The necessity of adding wings to the building, has been frequently urged by the Commissioner on Congress without avail, although the expense of this erection might be taken out of the surplus fund of the office, amounting now to nearly \$200,000, and which, at present, remains a dead fund in the Treasury.\*

\* The general outline of the plan of the Patent Office corresponds with that of the celebrated Louvre, at Paris; the façade is derived from the Parthenon, at Athens, forming, as a whole, an imposing composition, well adapted to the objects for which it was designed. The idea of this plan was presented by Messrs. Town & Elliot, and is that upon which the portion of building now erected is based. The architect (Mr. Mills) charged with carrying this building into execution, in consequence of never having been in possession of the original drawings of Town & Elliot, was compelled to project plans of his own, predicated upon the outline, as approved by the Executive; and upon this projection the present structure was grounded, forming the main centre of the south front. Since the drawing of Mr. Mills' projection was made, that of Town & Elliot has been exhibited, and both may now be seen at the Patent Office. The interior arrangement of the plan is principally that of Mr. M's, by which the great exhibition room above was kept *unbroken* by the ascent of the stairs, and the whole of the west end of the building below, thrown into one large room for the models. The beautiful engraving at the head of the Letters Patent issued by the office, presents a perspective view of the building as completed, and corresponds generally with the drawing as prepared by Mr. Mills. This note has been introduced here, merely to explain the merits of authorship respecting the design of this building, upon which a question has arisen; the public must judge for themselves in the case, from the facts stated above.

## EDMOND BURKE, COMMISSIONER—Room 2.

*Duties of the Commissioner.*

The duties of this officer are onerous, arduous, and responsible—all established by law. Although the Patent Office is nominally connected with the Department of State, all its business operations are distinct and independent of the head of that department. The Secretary of State merely signs letters patent which are ordered to be issued by the Commissioner.—The latter officer causes the examination to be made and decides, in the first instance, whether an application for a patent shall be granted or refused, subject, however, to an appeal to the Chief Justice of the District of Columbia when a patent is refused; or, the aggrieved party has the power in such case to appeal to the Circuit Court of the District, by bill in equity against the Commissioner, if he prefers that form of remedy. The revenues and disbursements of the Patent Office are also under the control of the Commissioner—the Secretary of State having no power to interfere with them.

The Commissioner of Patents superintends, executes, and performs all such acts and things, touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements, designated by the act passed July 4, 1836, and by subsequent acts, and has the charge and custody of all the books, records, papers, models, machines, and all other things belonging to his office. To assist him in his duties, he has, besides a chief clerk and other clerks, four examiners, two draughtsmen, and a machinist. All patents issuing from this office, are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the said office, and therein recorded. This invaluable institution, which may emphatically be called the peoples', has now nearly 10,000 models of all kinds, which are open for public inspection every business day, besides a vast collection of the drawings of inventions patented in this country, together with a valuable library containing the best and most approved scientific works of the countries most distinguished in the arts, to aid the officers in the performance of their difficult and responsible duties.

The Patent Office is a self-sustaining institution, being supported entirely by the duties and fees collected from inventors and from persons desiring copies of the files and records of the office. From its foundation it has much more than sustained itself, and each year it deposits a surplus in the Treasury to its credit. After expending \$100,000 towards defraying the cost of the present Patent Office building, and also expending nearly \$100,000 in restoring the models and drawings destroyed by fire in 1836, it has accumulated in the Treasury a surplus of more than \$200,000. This constitutes the Patent Fund, and is set apart by Congress for the benefit of the Patent Office, and through that institution, the inventors who have paid it in to the Treasury.

The crowded state of the models and works of art in the building occupied by this office, has been long complained of, and the necessity of enlarging the accommodations, by carrying out the wings of the building, urged upon Congress. The surplus fund of the office is ample for this purpose, and the increasing wants of the people would justify its appropriation to this object. The present Commissioner, as well as his predecessor, has presented the pressing wants of the office, in this respect, in their reports to Congress.

Henry H. Sylvester, Chief Clerk.

## EXAMINERS.

*Room.*

No. 9 C. G. Page,  
7 W. P. Fitzgerald,

## MACHINIST.

4 H. Knowles,

## ASSISTANT EXAMINERS.

*Room.*

No. 7 T. G. Clinton,  
9 L. D. Gale,

## DRAUGHTSMEN.

10 A. L. McIntire,  
[Assistant—6 A. A. Von Schmidt.

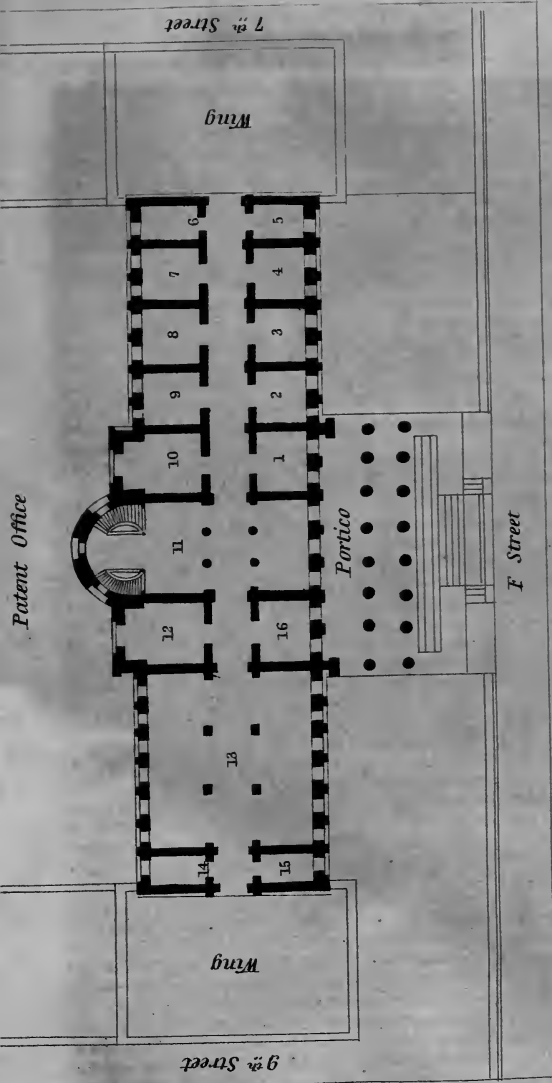
## CLERKS.

3 S. T. Shugert,	4 J. F. Roane,
8 L. F. Fales,	8 T. G. Smith,
4 T. Johns,	4 E. McDonnell,
3 A. B. Stoughton,	
5 A. B. Little, Messenger,	
J. Varden arranges presents in National Gallery,	
J. Hollohan, Day Watchman,	
M. White,	} Night Watchmen.
J. Edmonson,	
A. Bowen,	} Laborers.
R. Brooks,	

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter case it has original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction—and has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can

Patent Office







have or exercise consistently with the law of nations—and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice consul shall be a party. The Supreme Court has also appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and courts of the several States, in certain cases; and has power to issue writs of prohibition to District courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity—or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity—or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor, of the court rendering or passing the judgment complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of, had been rendered or passed in a circuit court, and the proceeding upon the revisal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the beforementioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions or authorities in dispute.

The following is the mode of suing out a writ of error: in cases of writs of error to a federal court, the writ should be allowed, citation signed, and bond approved, by a circuit judge; where the writ is to a State court, the same must be done either by a justice of the Supreme Court or by the presiding judge of the court whose judgment is complained of. With the transcript of the record for the Supreme Court, should be returned the writ, citation, with service, and a copy of the bond, filing in the office below the bond and copies of the writ and citation.

The annual meeting of this Court takes place in the Capitol of the United States, on the second Monday in each December. The chamber it now occupies is on the first floor of the building on the north side; it was built designedly for its accommodation, but from its low position, want of a proper light and cramped space for business, it has been long complained of. This chamber is very rich in its architectural arrangement, and of a form well adapted to forensic debate. As we have previously described this chamber, it will be unnecessary to enlarge on this head. The entrances to it are much below its dignity, winding and dark, and through the same vestibule on the east front of the Capitol, conducting to the marble staircase leading to the Senate chamber above.

*Judges of the Supreme Court.*

*City residence.*

Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, Brenner's Pa. avenue.  
 John McLean, Assistant Justice, Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill.  
 James M. Wayne, do. Brenner's, Pa. avenue.  
 John Catron, do. Tyler's Hotel.  
 John McKinley, do.  
 Peter V. Daniel, do. do.  
 Samuel Nelson, do. Gadsby's Hotel.  
 Levi Woodbury, do. do.  
 Robert C. Grier, do. Tyler's Hotel.  
 Benjamin G. Howard, Reporter, Brenner's, Pa. avenue.  
 Nathan Clifford, Attorney General, Mrs. Latimer's, 14th street.  
 William T. Carroll, Clerk of the Court.  
 ——— Middleton, Clerk.  
 Alexander Hunter, Marshal, corner of 3d and C streets.  
 ——— Messenger.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS, &c.

*List of Foreign Diplomatic Agents in the United States.*

RUSSIA.

M. Alexandre Bodisco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Georgetown.  
 M. Edward de Stoeckl, First Secretary of Legation.  
 Mr. de Cramer, Second do. do.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. John Fienne Crampton, Acting Charge d'Affaires.  
 Mr. Berkeley, Attaché.

## FRANCE.

- M. Alphonse Pageot, Minister Plenipotentiary, *ad interim*,  
 Pennsylvania avenue, near Georgetown.  
 M. de Bourbulon, 1st Secretary of Legation.  
 M. George Serurier, do. do.  
 Prince de Beauffremont, Attaché.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

- The Chevalier Fs. M. W. Testa, Chargé d'Affaires:

## SPAIN.

- Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and  
 Minister Plenipotentiary, corner of 21st and F streets.  
 Don Emilio de Alvear, Secretary of Legation.

## PRUSSIA.

- Baron von Gerolt, Minister Resident, corner of G and 18th  
 streets.

## AUSTRIA.

- Chevalier Hülsemann, Chargé d'Affaires, G street, between  
 19th and 20th streets west.

## PORTUGAL.

- The Commander J. C. de Figanière éMoraõ, Minister Re-  
 sident, Georgetown.  
 M. de Menezes, Attaché.

## BELGIUM.

- Chevalier A. N. Beaulieu, Minister Resident, Pennsylvania  
 avenue, near Georgetown.

## DENMARK.

- Mr. Steen Billé, Chargé d'Affaires:

## SWEDEN.

- Mr. A. de Lovenskiold, Chargé d'Affaires:

## BRAZIL.

- Mr. Felipe Pereira Leal, Chargé d'Affaires.

## THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

- The Brigadier General Don Carlos de Alvear, Minister Pleni-  
 potentiary and Extraordinary.

## CHILE.

- Señor Don Manuel Carvallo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-  
 ter Plenipotentiary, 7th street, opposite the General Post  
 Office.  
 Don Francisco Astaburuaga,  
 Don Nicolas Vergara,  
 Don Zenon Freire, } Officers of the Legation.

## PERU:

Don Joaquin José de Osmá, Minister Plenipotentiary:  
 Don Domingo Valle Riestra, Secretary of Legation.  
 Don Yunucio de Osmá, Attaché.

## NEW GRANADA:

General Pedro Alcantara Herran, Envoy Extraordinary and  
 Minister Plenipotentiary.  
 Don Cervelean Penzon, Secretary of Legation.

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*Ministers, Consuls, and other Diplomatic Agents of the United  
 States in foreign countries, and places of residence.*

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.

*England.*

George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-  
 tentiary, London.  
 John R. Brodhead, Secretary of Legation, London.  
 Thomas Aspinwall, consul, London.  
 Albert Davy, do. Leeds.  
 Robert Armstrong, do. Liverpool.  
 James Fiora, do. Manchester.  
 Francis B. Ogden, do. Bristol.  
 Robert W. Fox, do. Falmouth.  
 Thomas Were Fox, do. Plymouth.  
 Joseph R. Croskey, do. Cowes, Isle of Wight.

*Scotland.*

Robert Grieve, consul, Leith, Port of Edinburgh.  
 Stewart Steel, do. Dundee.  
 James Cowdin, do. Glasgow.

*Ireland.*

Hugh Keenan, consul, Dublin.  
 T. W. Gilpin, do. Belfast  
 R. L. Loughhead, do. Londonderry.  
 John Murphy, do. Cork.  
 Michael Kennedy, consul, Galway.

*China.*

Frederick T. Bush, consul, Hong Kong.

*East Indies.*

George W. Ellis, consul, Bombay.  
 Joseph Balestier, do. Singapore.  
 Charles Hufnagle, do. Calcutta.

*In and near Europe and Africa:*

Horatia Sprague, consul, Gibraltar.  
 William Winthrop, do. Island of Malta.  
 Isaac Chase, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope:  
 William Carrol, consul, Port Louis, Isle of France:  
 J. McCand, consul agent, Island of St. Helena.

*North America.*

Israel D. Andrews, consul, St. John's, N. B.  
 T. B. Livingston, Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
 Luther Brackett, consul, Pictou, Nova Scotia.  
 Christopher Hempstead, Belize, Honduras.

*South America:*

Samuel J. Masters, consul, Demerara, British Guiana:

*Australia.*

James H. Williams, consul, Sidney, N. S. Wales.  
 E. Hathaway, junior, do. Hobart Town.

*West Indies.*

Frederick B. Wells, consul, Bermuda.  
 John F. Bacon, do. Nassau, Bahama Islands:  
 John T. Pickett, do. Turk's Island.  
 Robert Monroe Harrison, consul, Kingston, Jamaica.  
 Noble Towner, do. Barbadoes.  
 E. B. Marache, do. Island of Trinidad.  
 William T. Thurston, commercial agent, St. Christopher:  
 Richard S. Higginbotham, do. do. Antigua.

## RUSSIA.

Ralph J. Ingersoll, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, St. Petersburg.  
 Colin M. Ingersoll, Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg:

*On the Baltic Sea.*

Abraham P. Gibson, consul, St. Petersburg.  
 Alexander Schwartz, do. Riga.  
 Edmund Brandt, do. Archangel.  
 John Rallis, do. Odessa:

*On the Black Sea.*

John Ralli, consul, Odessa.

## FRENCH DOMINIONS.

Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Paris.  
 J. L. Martin, Secretary of Legation, Paris.  
 Robert Walsh, consul, Paris.  
 M. Hollander, do. Sedan.

*Ports on the Atlantic.*

W. J. Staples, consul, Havre.  
 Essex R. Livingston, consul, Nantes.  
 Francis M. Auboyneau, do. La Rochelle.  
 John Warren Grigsby, do. Bordeaux.  
 August Furtado, do. Bayonne.

*Ports on the Mediterranean.*

Daniel C. Croxall, consul, Marseilles.  
 J. A. Jones, consul agent, Lyons.

*West Indies.*

John W. Fisher, consul, Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe.  
 Gabriel G. Fleurot, do. St. Pierre, Martinique.

*Africa.*

Francis Lacrouts, consul, Algiers.

## SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Romulus M. Saunders, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
 Plenipotentiary, Madrid.  
 Thomas Cauter Reynolds, Secretary of Legation, Madrid.  
 Maximo de Aguirre, consul, Bilbao.  
 Alexander Burton, do. Cadiz.  
 George Reed, do. Malaga.  
 Justus Pou, do. Barcelona.  
 N. B. Boyle, do. Port Mahon, Island Minorca.

*Cuba.*

Robert B. Campbell, consul, Havana.  
 Simeon M. Johnson, do. Matanzas.  
 Samuel McLean, do. Trinidad-de-Cuba.  
 John W. Holding, do. Sant-Iago-de-Cuba.

*Puerto Rico.*

James C. Gallaher, consul, Ponce.  
 George Latimer, do. San Juan or St. John's.  
 Thomas B. Abrams, com. agent, Mayaguez.  
 William H. Tracy, consul, Guayama.

*Other Spanish Islands.*

Edward F. Weld, consul, Teneriffe, Canary.  
 Henry B. Sturgis, do. Manilla, Philippine.

## PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

S. W. Hopkins, Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon.  
 Louis Tinelli, consul, Oporto.  
 Philip H. Roach, do. Lisbon.

*Portuguese Islands.*

Charles W. Dabney, consul, Fayal, Azores.

John H. March, consul, Funchal, Madeira.  
 do. Saint Jago, Cape Verd.  
 William P. Pierce, do. Macao, China.

BELGIUM.

Thomas G. Clemson, Chargé d'Affaires, Brussels.  
 W. H. Vesey, consul, Antwerp.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Auguste Davezac, Chargé d'Affaires, Hague.

*Holland.*

Charles Nichols, consul, Amsterdam.  
 William S. Campbell, consul, Rotterdam.

*Colonies of the Netherlands.*

William H. Freeman, consul, Curacao, West India Island.  
 F. W. Craigin, do. Paramaribo, Surinam.

DANISH DOMINIONS.

Robert Flemriken, Chargé d'Affaires, Copenhagen.

*Denmark.*

Charles F. Ryan, consul, Copenhagen.  
 Edmund L. Rainalds, do. Elsinore.

*West Indies.*

David Rogers, consul, Sainte Croix or Santa Cruz.  
 David Naar, commercial agent, St. Thomas.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Henry W. Ellsworth, Chargé d'Affaires, Stockholm.  
 Charles D. Arfwedson, consul, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 Helmich Janson, do. Bergen, Norway.

PRUSSIA.

Andrew J. Donelson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
 Plenipotentiary, Berlin.  
 Theodore S. Fay, Secretary of Legation, Berlin.  
 Frederick Schillow, consul, Stettin.

AUSTRIA.

William H. Stiles, Chargé d'Affaires, Vienna.  
 J. G. Schwarz, consul, Vienna.  
 Edward Warrens, consul, Trieste.  
 William A. Sparks, do. Venice.

SAXONY.

George Mohr, consul, Dresden.  
 John G. Flügel, do. Leipsic.

## BAVARIA.

Charles Obermayer, consul, Augsburg.  
Philip Giese, do. Nuremburg.

## WURTEMBERG.

Tobias Beehler, consul, Stuttgart.

HANOVER, GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE, AND GRAND  
DUCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

Charles Graebe, consul, Cassel.

## HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.

John Cuthbert, consul, Hamburg.  
W. H. Robertson, do. Bremen.  
Ernest Schwendler, consul, Frankfort on the Main.

## SWITZERLAND.

George H. Goundie, Basil or Basle.

## SARDINIAN STATES.

Robert Wickliffe, Chargé d'Affaires, Turin.  
John McPherson, consul, Genoa.  
Victor A. Sasserno, do. Nice.

## TUSCANY.

J. A. Binda, consul, Leghorn.  
J. Ambrosi, do. (Acting,) Florence.

## PONTIFICAL STATES.

Nicholas Brown, consul, Rome.  
Henry J. Brent, do. Ravenna.  
James E. Freeman, do. Ancona.

## KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

————— Chargé d'Affaires, Naples.  
Alexander Hammett, consul, Naples.  
John M. Marston, do. Palermo, Sicily.  
Charles Sherwood, do. Messina, Sicily.

## TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Dabney S. Carr, Minister Resident, Constantinople.  
John P. Brown, Drogaman, do.  
George A. Porter, consul, do.  
Jasper Chasseoud, do. Beirout, Damascus and Saïd.  
Marino de Matthey, do. Cyprus.

## GREECE.

John W. Mulligan, consul, Athens.



## BARBARY STATES.

Thomas N. Carr, consul, Tangiers, Morocco.

Samuel D. Heap, do. Tunis, Tunis.

Daniel S. Macauley, do. Tripoli, Tripoli.

## DOMINIONS OF THE IMAUM MUSCAT.

C. T. Powell, consul, Muscat.

Charles Ward, consul, Island of Zanzibar, near the east coast of Africa.

## CHINA.

Alexander H. Everett, Commissioner.

Peter Parker, Secretary and Chinese Interpreter.

Paul S. Forbes, consul, Canton.

C. Lyon, do. Shanghai.

R. L. McIntosh, do. Fou-chou-fou.

## SANDWICH OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Anthony Ten Eyck, Commissioner, Honolulu.

Joel Turrill, consul, Oahu.

## NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

John C. Williams, commercial agent, Apia.

## SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Horace Hawes, consul, Tahiti.

## NEW ZEALAND.

John B. Williams, consul, Auckland.

## FEEJEE ISLANDS.

John B. Williams, commercial agent, Auckland, N. Z.

## HAYTI, OR SAN DOMINGO.

Joseph C. Luther, commercial agent, Port au Prince,

Richmond Loring, commercial agent, Aux Cayes,

John L. Wilson, commercial agent, Cape Haytien.

## MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Nicholas B. Trist, Commissioner,

John Black, consul, Mexico,

Manuel Alvarez, commercial agent, Santa Fe,

Edward J. Glasgow, commercial agent, Chihuahua.

*On the Atlantic Side.*

Franklin Chase, consul, Tampico, or Santa Anna de Tamaulipas,

J. P. Schatzell, consul, Matamoras.

*On the Pacific Side.*

Thomas O. Larkin, consul, Monterey,

John Parrot, consul, Mazatlan,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, consul, San Blas,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, consul, San Francisco, California,  
 John A. Robinson, consul, Guaymas.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

Stephen H. Weems, consul, Guatemala,  
 A. Follin, consul, Omoa and Truxillo,  
 Francis V. Clark, consul, San Juan de Nicaragua.

### NEW GRENADA.

B. A. Bidlack, Charge d'Affaires, Bogota.

#### *On the Atlantic Side.*

Ramon Leon Sanchez, consul, Carthagena,  
 Samuel G. Taylor, commercial agent, Santa Martha.

#### *On the Pacific Side.*

William Nelson, consul, Panama.

### VENEZUELA.

Benjamin G. Shields, Charge d'Affaires, Caracas,  
 Roland Dubs, consul, Maracaibo,  
 Southy Grenolds, consul, Puerto Cabello,  
 John P. Adams, consul, Laguayra.

### ECUADOR.

Seth Sweetzer, consul, Guayaquil.

### BRAZIL.

David Tod, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-  
 tiary, Rio de Janeiro,  
 Thomas J. Morgan, secretary of Legation, Rio de Janeiro,  
 Charles B. Allen, consul, Maranhham Island,  
 Charles J. Smith, consul, Para,  
 C. J. Salinas, consul, Pernambuco,  
 Gorham Parks, consul, Rio de Janeiro,  
 George Black, consul, Santos,  
 Lemuel Wells, consul, Saint Catharine's Island,  
 Thomas McGuire, consul, Rio Grande,  
 Alexander H. Tyler, consul, Bahia, or San Salvador.

### URUGUAY OR CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.

Robert M. Hamilton, consul, Montevideo.

### ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION OR BUENOS AYRES.

W. A. Harris Charge d'Affaires,  
 Jefferson Adams, consul, Rio Negro.

### CHILE.

Seth Barton, Charge d'Affaires, Sant Jago,

William G. Morehead, consul, Valparaiso,  
William Crosby, consul, Talcahuano,  
Samuel F. Haviland, Coquimbo.

PERU.

J. R. Clay, Charge d'Affaires, Lima,  
Stanhope Prevost, consul, Lima,  
Alexander Ruden, junior, consul, Paita.

AGENT ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

James W. Lugenbiel, Liberia.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

*Foreign Relations*—Mr. Sevier, chairman; Messrs. Benton, Webster, Hannegan, and Mangum.

*Finance*—Mr. Atherton, chairman; Messrs. Dickinson, Clayton, Hunter, and Phelps.

*Commerce*—Mr. Dix, chairman; Messrs. Johnson, Breese, Cameron, and John Davis.

*Manufactures*—Mr. Dickinson, chairman; Messrs. Ashley, Upham, Butler, and Clarke.

*Agriculture*—Mr. Sturgeon, chairman; Messrs. Turney, Spruance, Atherton, and Hale.

*Military Affairs*—Mr. Cass, chairman; Messrs. Benton, Crittenden, Jefferson Davis, Dix, Badger, and Rusk.

*Naval Affairs*—Mr. ——— chairman; Messrs. Yulee, Miller, Bright, R. Johnson, Cameron, and Badger.

*The Militia*—Mr. Rusk, chairman; Messrs. Atchison, Green, and Underwood.

*Public Lands*—Mr. Breese, chairman; Messrs. Ashley, Corwin, Felch, and Underwood.

*Private Land Claims*—Mr. Yulee, chairman; Messrs. Foote, H. Johnson, Downs, and Berrien.

*Indian Affairs*—Mr. Atchison, chairman; Messrs. Sevier, Phelps, Downs, and Bell.

*Claims*—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messrs. Westcott, Bradley, and Baldwin.

*Revolutionary Claims*—Mr. Bright, chairman; Messrs. Bradbury, Upham, Rusk, and Hale.

*The Judiciary*—Mr. Ashley, chairman; Messrs. Westcott, Berrien, Butler, and Dayton.

*Post Office and Post Roads*—Mr. Niles, chairman; Messrs. Sturgeon, Pearce, Rusk, and Corwin.

*Roads and Canals*—Mr. Hannegan, chairman; Messrs. Foote, Clarke, Sturgeon, and Spruance.

*Pensions*—Mr. Johnson, of La., chairman ; Messrs. Felch, Phelps, Jefferson Davis, and Baldwin.

*District of Columbia*—Mr. Cameron, chairman ; Messrs. Hunter, Miller, Foote, and Greene.

*Patents and the Patent Office*—Mr. Westcott, chairman ; Messrs. Turney, John Davis, Dickinson, and Dayton.

*Retrenchment*—Mr. Turney, chairman ; Messrs. Douglass, Mangum, Niles, and Clarke.

*Territories*—Mr. Douglass, chairman ; Messrs. Bright, Clayton, Butler, and John Davis.

*Public Buildings*—Mr. Hunter, chairman ; Messrs. Spruance, and Yulee.

*Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate*—Mr. Felch, chairman ; Messrs. Niles and Hale.

*Printing*—Mr. Bradbury, chairman ; Messrs. Cameron and Greene.

*Engrossed Bills*—Mr. Downs, chairman ; Messrs. Mason and Baldwin.

*Joint Committee on the Library*—Mr. Pearce, chairman ; Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Mason.

*Enrolled Bills*—Mr. Rusk, chairman ; Mr. Upham.

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Asbury Dickens, Secretary, F, near 13th street.

Lewis H. Machen, Chief Clerk.

William Hickey, Executive Clerk.

Thomas W. Dickens.

William J. McDonald, Clerk.

John C. Fitzpatrick, do.

William Patton, do.

Robert Beale, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, Pa. avenue, Capitol Hill.

Isaac Holland, Assistant Doorkeeper.

J. L. Clubb, Messenger, Secretary's Office.

Rev. H. Slicer, Chaplain, 5th street, opposite City Hall.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

*Committee of Elections*.—Messrs. Richard W. Thompson, Joseph Mullin, Lucien B. Chase, Nathaniel Boyden, Timothy Jenkins, John Van Dyke, J. Dixon Roman.

*Of Ways and Means*.—Messrs. Samuel F. Vinton, Robert Toombs, James J. McKay, Charles Hudson, George S. Houston, Charles S. Moorehead, James Pollock, Samuel G. Hubbard, Henry Nicol.

*Of Claims.*—Messrs. John A. Rockwell, John Crewell, John R. J. Daniel, William Nelson, David Wilmot, George G. Dunn, Thomas W. Ligon, Thomas S. Flournoy, James H. Thomas.

*On Commerce.*—Messrs. Washington Hunt, Joseph Grinnell, R. F. Simpson, Moses Hampton, Bannon G. Thibodeaux, John Wentworth, Dudley S. Gregory, Archibald Atkinson, Kingsley S. Bingham.

*On Public Lands.*—Messrs. Jacob Collamer, Alexander H. Stephens, J. A. McClernand, Garnett Dunean, Richard Brodhead, Harvey Putnam, John Jameson, Alexander Evans, W. R. W. Cobb.

*On the Post Office and Post Roads.*—Messrs. William L. Goggin, James M. Root, Charles Brown, Daniel B. St. John, John S. Phelps, Elisha Embree, George W. Jones, Abraham Lincoln, David S. Kaufman.

*For the District of Columbia.*—Messrs. John G. Chapman, F. A. Tallmadge, James McDowell, Washington Barrow, O. B. Ficklin, William Henry, Alexander D. Sims, Thomas O. Edwards, Benjamin B. Thurston.

*On the Judiciary.*—Messrs. Joseph R. Ingersoll, George Ashmun, John Pettit, Nathan K. Hall, John H. Lumpkin, James Dixon, Richard French, John L. Taylor, Richard K. Meade.

*On Revolutionary Claims.*—Messrs. Daniel P. King, Chester Butler, Franklin W. Bowdon, Robert L. Rose, Alfred Iverson, David Outlaw, Jonathan D. Morris, William A. Newell, E. K. Smart.

*On Public Expenditures.*—Messrs. Thomas L. Clingman, John Strohm, Henry Bedinger, Artemas Hale, W. P. Hall, John W. Jones, Emile La Sere, Franklin Clarke, H. S. George.

*On Private Land Claims.*—Messrs. John Gayle, J. E. Brady, J. B. Bowlin, W. W. Wick, David Rumsey, jr., J. H. Harmanson, P. W. Tompkins, R. S. Canby, Andrew Johnson.

*On Manufactures.*—Messrs. Andrew Stewart, Amos Abbott, Joseph A. Woodward, John W. Houston, Joseph E. Edsall, Eliakim Sherrill, William G. Brown, John W. Crisfield, James H. Johnson.

*On Agriculture.*—Messrs. Hugh White, A. H. Sheppard, William Sawyer, John G. Palfrey, Sampson W. Harris, Wm. Rockhill, Hiram Belcher, William Thompson, John J. Slingerland.

*On Indian Affairs.*—Messrs. M. P. Gentry, D. M. Barringer, Jacob Thompson, A. R. McIlvaine, C. W. Cathcart, J. R. Giddings, L. B. Peck, A. Buckner, R. W. Johnson.

*On Military Affairs.*—Messrs. John M. Botts, Armistead Burt, James Wilson, H. A. Haralson, John Dickey, Linn Boyd, Dudley Marvin, William T. Haskell, David Fisher.

*On the Militia.*—Messrs. John B. Thompson, James A. Black, John Blanchard, Robert M. McLane, John M. Holley, Charles H. Peaslee, R. T. L. Beale, W. S. Featherston, R. Dickinson.

*On Naval Affairs.*—Messrs. Thomas Butler King, Isaac E. Holmes, R. C. Schenck, Hugh White, Thomas H. Bayly, Lewis C. Levin, Frederick P. Stanton, E. Carrington Cabell, Amos Tuck.

*On Foreign Affairs.*—Messrs. Truman Smith, Henry W. Hilliard, C. J. Ingersoll, George P. Marsh, R. B. Rhett, J. S. Pendleton, William Duer, Robert McClelland, Daniel Duncan.

*On the Territories.*—Messrs. C. B. Smith, R. B. Cranston, Howell Cobb, Julius Rockwell, James Thompson, Daniel Gott, I. E. Morse, Nathan Evans, T. Pillsbury.

*On Revolutionary Pensions.*—Messrs. William M. Cocke, Peter H. Silvester, John D. Cummins, John W. Freedley, Thomas S. Bockock, Richard S. Donnell, David Hammons, W. Strong, Sidney Lawrence.

*On Invalid Pensions.*—Messrs. Henry Nes, A. S. Fulton, George Fries, W. T. Lawrence, A. W. Venable, R. A. Thompson, George N. Eckert, J. S. Wiley, George Petre.

*On Roads and Canals.*—Messrs. Robert C. Schenck, E. B. Holmes, Robert Smith, Alexander Irvin, A. W. H. Clapp, Cornelius Warren, Samuel O. Peyton, William A. Newell, Job Mann.

*On Patents*—Messrs. John W. Farrelly, William B. Maclay, Thomas J. Henley, John W. Jones, and John K. Miller.

*On Public Buildings and Grounds.*—Messrs. John W. Houston, William B. Preston, James J. Faran, Robert M. McLane, Gideon Reynolds.

*On Revisal and Unfinished Business.*—Messrs. J. W. Hornbeck, F. W. Lord, Artemas Hale, Thomas J. Turner, H. L. W. Hill.

*On Accounts.*—Messrs. Linn Boyd, D. S. Gregory, G. A. Starkweather, William Kennon, jr., William Henry.

*On Mileage.*—Messrs. Hiram Belcher, Thomas Richey, Cornelius Warren, W. A. Richardson, James S. Green.

*On Engraving.*—Messrs. Lewis C. Levin, Henry C. Murphy, Green Adams.

*On the Library of Congress on the Part of the House.*—Messrs. John Q. Adams, William B. Preston, Henry C. Murphy.

The following committees appointed at the first session stand through the Congress, viz :

*Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.*—Messrs. D. M. Barringer, John H. Crozier, Samuel Lahm, James Dixon, William Collins.

*On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.*—Messrs. Joseph M. Root, R. S. Donnell, A. Birdsall, A. Buckner, W. S. Featherston.

*On Expenditures in the War Department.*—Messrs. Jno. H. Crozier, R. W. Thompson, William Kennon, jr., D. S. Jackson, A. Lincoln.

*On Expenditures in the Navy Department.*—Messrs. P. W. Tompkins, Nathaniel Boyden, William B. Maclay, B. L. Clark, Amos Tuck.

*On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.*—Messrs. James Wilson, Orlando Kellogg, C. Stuart, S. Leffler, John B. Thompson.

*On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.*—Messrs. E. Carrington Cabell, James G. Hampton, Wm. Sawyer, Elias B. Holmes, W. A. Richardson.

*On Enrolled Bills.*—Messrs. James G. Hampton, J. L. Robinson.

The following members compose the select committee appointed to revise the rules of the House :

Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Truman Smith, Howell Cobb, C. B. Smith, D. M. Barringer, Robert McClelland, J. G. Chapman, M. P. Gentry, T. Jenkins.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker, residence s. side C, near cor. 3d street.

Thomas J. Campbell, clerk of the House, Wedderman's, near N. Capitol gate.

Nathan Sergeant, Sergeant-at-Arms, B street.

R. E. Horner, doorkeeper, United States Hotel.

J. M. Johnson, postmaster, United States Hotel.

Daniel Gold, chief clerk of clerk's office.

Daniel Buck, clerk in the office.

S. J. Anderson, do.

J. H. Clay Mudd, do.

J. W. Morehead, do.

A. H. Harper, do.

Thos. Gray, do.

Jno. M. Barclay, do.

Arthur W. Fletcher, do.

P. Williams, Librarian.

James C. Walker, messenger to clerk's office.

John Queen, messenger.

George Hume, do.

Geo. A. Cardwell, do.

## OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

John S. Meehan, Librarian, B street, Capitol Hill.

E. B. Stelle, Assistant Librarian.

C. H. W. Meehan, Assistant Law Librarian.

Robert Keoran, messenger.

## SENATORS AND THEIR RESIDENCES.

G. M. DALLAS, President of the Senate, Mrs. Gadsby's, President's Square.

Allen, William - - Mrs. McCubbin's, Louisiana av.

Ashley, Chester	- Coleman's Hotel.
Atchison, D. R.	- Coleman's Hotel.
Atherton, C. G.	- Mrs. Peyton's, cor. 4½ st. & Pa. av.
Badger, G. E.	- Brown's Hotel.
Bagby, A. P.	- Scrivner's, Capitol Hill.
Baldwin, R. S.	- Willard's Hotel.
Bell, John	- Coleman's Hotel.
Benton, T. H.	- C street, between 3d and 4 1-2.
Berrien, J. M.	- Stettinius's, Louisiana avenue.
Bradbury, J. W.	- Gilbert's, Pa. av. corner of 4 1-2 st.
Breese, Sydney	- Coleman's Hotel.
Bright, J. D.	- N. side F, between 6th and 7th sts.
Butler, A. P.	- Havener's, C st. bet. 4 1-2 and 6th.
Calhoun, J. C.	- Mrs. Read's, C st., between 4½ & 6th.
Cameron, Simon	- Boyd's, 11th street.
Cass, Lewis	- Tyler's Hotel.
Clarke, J. H.	- Willard's Hotel.
Clayton, J. M.	- Young's, Capitol Hill, N. Jersey av.
Corwin, Thomas	- Stettinius's, Louisiana avenue.
Crittenden, J. J.	- Mrs. Seldens, Pa. av. bet. 3d & 4 1-2.
Davis, John	- Willard's Hotel.
Davis, Jefferson	- Mrs. Owen's, Capitol Hill.
Dayton, W. L.	- Mrs. Peyton's.
Dickinson, D. S.	- United States Hotel.
Dix, John A.	- C street, between 3d and 4 1-2.
Douglass, Stephen A.	- Willard's Hotel.
Downs, S. U.	- Mr. Duvall's, Missouri av. near 4 1-2.
Felch, Alpheus	- Gilbert's, 4 1-2 street and Penn. av.
Foote, H. S.	- Mrs. Smallwood's, Capitol Hill.
Creene, A. G.	- Coleman's Hotel.
Hale, John P.	- Coleman's Hotel.
Hannegan, E. A.	- Coleman's Hotel.
Hunter, R. M. T.	- Havener's, C st. bet. 4 1-2 and 6th.
Johnson, Reverdy	- Willard's Hotel.
Johnson, Henry	- Missouri av., bet. 3d and 4 1-2 street.
Lewis, Dixon H.	- Mr. Frost's, Capitol Hill
Mangum, W. P.	- Boyd's, 11th street.
Mason, James M.	- Havener's, C st., bet. 4 1-2 and 6th.
Miller, J. W.	- Willard's Hotel.
Niles, John M.	- Mrs. Scott's, Pa. av. bet. 3d & 4 1-2.
Pearce, J. A.	- Mrs. Stettinius's, Louisiana av.
Phelps, S. S.	- Coleman's Hotel.
Rusk, T. J.	- Brown's Hotel.
Sevier, A. H.	- Hill's, Capitol Hill.
Spruance, Presly	- Young's, N. Jersey av. Capitol Hill.
Sturgeon, Daniel	- Mr. Adam's, Penn. av. bet. 6th & 7th.
Turney, H. L.	- Brown's Hotel.
Underwood, J. R.	- Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. near 3d.
Upham, Wm.	- Willard's Hotel.
Webster, Daniel	- Louisiana avenue, near 6th street.
Westcott, jr., J. D.	- Mrs. Parker's, near Coleman's.
Yulee, D. L.	- Mrs. Read's.



# MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND RESIDENCE. 87

## MAINE.

David Hammons	-	Mrs. Scott's, Penn. avenue
A. W. H. Clapp	-	Coleman's Hotel
Hiram Belcher	-	Tyler's Hotel
Franklin Clark	-	Gilbert's, cor. 4 1-2 st. and Pa. av.
Ephraim K. Smart	-	Do do
James S. Wiley	-	Do do
Hezekiah Williams	-	Do do

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Amos Tuck	-	Mrs. Claverdetcher's, Pa. avenue
Charles H. Peaslee	-	Mr. King's, H st. between 7th & 8th
James Wilson	-	Mrs. Whitewell's, 4 1-2 street
James H. Johnson	-	Willard's Hotel

## VERMONT.

William Henry	-	Mrs. Whitewells, 4 1-2 street
Jacob Collamer	-	Mrs. Ulrich's, op. State Department
George P. Marsh	-	F street, between 19th and 20th sts.
Lucius B. Peck	-	Willard's Hotel

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Daniel P. King	-	Mrs. Galvin's, C street
Amos Abbott	-	Follansbee's, Capitol Hill
J. G. Palfrey	-	Noer's, corner E and 11th streets
Charles Hudson	-	Mrs. Galvin's, C street
George Ashmun	-	Mrs. Whitewell's, 4 1-2 street
Julius Rockwell	-	Mrs. Harrison's, Penn. avenue
John Q. Adams	-	F street, between 13th and 14th sts
Artemas Hale	-	Mrs. Galvin's, C street
Joseph Grinnell	-	Willard's Hotel

## RHODE ISLAND.

Robert B. Cranston	-	Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill
Benj. B. Thurston	-	Fuller's Hotel

## CONNECTICUT.

James Dixon	-	Indiana avenue, bet. 3d and 4 1-2 sts.
S. D. Hubbard	-	Willard's Hotel
John A. Rockwell	-	Mrs. Ulrich's, opposite State Dept
Truman Smith	-	Willard's Hotel

## NEW YORK.

Frederick W. Lord	-	Fuller's Hotel
H. C. Murphy	-	Coleman's Hotel
Henry Nicol	-	Mrs. Ulrich's, op. State Dept
William B. Macclay	-	Mrs. Nevitt's, Pa. av. bet. 14 & 15

F. A. Tallmadge	-	Miss Polk's
D. S. Jackson	-	Willard's Hotel
William Nelson	-	Mr. Gordon's, Capitol Hill
Cornelius Warren	-	Do
Daniel B. St. John	-	Willard's Hotel
Eliakim Sherrill	-	Hyatt's, op. Brown's Hotel
Péter H. Sylvester	-	Willard's Hotel
Gideon Reynolds	-	Do
J. J. Singerland	-	Mrs. McDuffie's
Orlando D. Kellogg	-	Hyatt's, Pa. avenue
Sidney Lawrence	-	Mrs. Scott's, Pa. avenue
Hugh White	-	Coleman's Hotel
George Petrie	-	Mrs. Harrison's
Joseph Mullin	-	Mrs. Hamilton's
William Collins	-	Mrs. Scott's, Pa. avenue
Timothy Jenkins	-	Do do
G. A. Starkweather	-	Do do
Osborn Birdsall	-	Miss Janney's, cor. Pa. av. & Sth st
William Duer	-	Gay street, Georgetown
Daniel Gott	-	Hyatt's, Pa. avenue
Harmon S. Conger	-	Do do
Wm. T. Lawrence	-	Brown's Hotel
John M. Holley	-	
Elias B. Holmes	-	Mr. Gordon's, Capitol Hill
Robert L. Rose	-	Hyatt's, op. Brown's Hotel
David Rumsey	-	Do do
Dudley Marvin	-	Do do
Nathan K. Hall	-	Miss Polk's, Pa. av. near 3d street
Harvey Putnam	-	Mr. Gordon's, Capitol Hill
Washington Hunt	-	Coleman's Hotel

## NEW JERSEY.

James G. Hampton	-	U. S. Hotel
W. A. Newell	-	Do
Joseph Edsall	-	Brown's Hotel
John Van Dyke	-	Russell's, 4-1-2 street
Dudley S. Gregory	-	Coleman's Hotel

## PENNSYLVANIA:

L. C. Levin	-	Brown's Hotel
J. R. Ingersoll	-	Mrs. Marcoe's, op. west market
Charles Brown	-	Mrs. Ulrich's, op. State Department
Charles J. Ingersoll	-	Mrs. Claverdetcher's, Penn. avenue
John Freedly	-	Mrs. Harrison's, Penn. avenue
J. W. Hornbeck	-	Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill
A. R. McIlvaine	-	Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill
William Strong	-	Mrs. Ulrich's, op. State Department
Richard Brodhead	-	Coleman's Hotel
Chester Butler	-	Do

David Wilmot	-	Gilbert's, cor. Pa. av. and 4 1-2 st.
James Pollock	-	Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill
John Strohm	-	Do do
George N. Eckert	-	Mrs. Carter's, do
Henry Nes	-	Mr. Wallace's, Penn. avenue
Jasper E. Brady	-	Mrs. Harrison's
John Blanchard	-	Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill
Andrew Stewart	-	Mr. Morehead's, 7th street
Job Mann	-	Mrs. Scott's, Penn. avenue
John Dickey	-	Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill
Moses Hampton	-	Mr. Moorhead's, 7th street
J. W. Farrelly	-	Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill
James Thompson	-	Fuller's Hotel
Alexander Irvine	-	Mrs. Harrison's.

## DELAWARE.

John W. Houston	-	Mr. Young's, Capitol Hill
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## MARYLAND.

John G. Chapman	-	Tyler's Hotel
J. Dixon Roman	-	Do
T. Watkins Ligon	-	Mrs. Peyton's, cor. 4 1-2 st. & Pa. av.
R. McLane	-	Opposite seven buildings
Alexander Evans	-	Col. Jenkin's, Pa. av. w. War Dept.
John W. Crisfield	-	Coleman's Hotel

## VIRGINIA.

Archibald Atkinson	-	Mrs. Beale's, Penn. av. cor. 8th st
Richard K. Meade	-	Do do do
Thomas S. Flourney	-	Mrs. Selden's, Pa. av. bet. 3d & 4 1-2
Thomas S. Bocoock	-	Mrs. Beale's
William L. Goggin	-	Mrs. Brawner's
John M. Botts	-	Brown's Hotel
Thomas H. Bayly	-	Mrs. Wise's
R. T. L. Beale	-	Mrs. Beale's
John S. Pendleton	-	Mrs. Selden's, Pennsylvania avenue
Henry Bedinger	-	Willard's Hotel
James McDowell	-	Bridge street, Georgetown
William B. Preston	-	Mrs. Selden's, Penn. avenue
Andrew S. Fulton	-	Do do do
Robert A. Thompson	-	Mrs. Beale's, Penn. av. cor. 8th st
William G. Brown	-	Mrs. Kesley's, Mo. av. bet. 4½ & 6th

## NORTH CAROLINA.

T. L. Clingman	-	Mrs. Parish's, near railroad
N. Boyden	-	Waller's, Capitol Hill
Daniel M. Barringer	-	Mrs. Sexsmith's, Penn. avenue
A. H. Shepperd	-	Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill
Abraham Venable	-	Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill

J. R. J. Daniel	-	Mrs. Rice's, E street
James J. McKay	-	Mrs. Wimsatt's, Pa. avenue
Richard S. Donnell	-	Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill
David Outlaw	-	Do do

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

James A. Black	-	Mrs. McQuilla's, 4 1-2 street
Joseph A. Woodward	-	Hill's, Capitol Hill
Richard F. Simpson	-	Do
A. D. Sims	-	Mrs. Rice's, E street
Armistead Burt	-	Mrs. Read's, C street
Isaac E. Holmes	-	Mo. av., between 3d and 4 1-2 streets
R. Barnwell Rhett	-	Georgetown, cor. Gay & Green sts.

## GEORGIA.

Thomas B. King	-	Willard's Hotel
Alfred Iverson	-	Fuller's Hotel
John W. Jones	-	Winter's, La. av., bet. 6th and 7th
Hugh A. Haralson	-	Wimsatt's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4 1-2
John H. Lumpkin	-	Mrs. Rice's, E street
Howell Cobb	-	Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill
Alex. H. Stephens	-	Mrs. Carter's, Do
Robert Toombs	-	Mrs. Selden's, Pa. av. near 4 1-2 st

## ALABAMA.

John Gale	-	Mrs. Read's, C street
Henry W. Hilliard	-	Winter's, Louisiana av. bet. 6 & 7
S. W. Inge	-	Hill's, Capitol Hill
S. W. Harris	-	Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill
G. S. Houston	-	Parrott's, F st, between 18th & 19th
W. R. W. Cobb	-	Mrs. Clare's, 6th st, between D & E
F. W. Bowdon	-	Hill's, Capitol Hill

## MISSISSIPPI.

Jacob Thompson	-	Hill's, Capitol Hill
W. S. Featherston	-	Do do
Patrick Tompkins	-	Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill
Albert G. Brown	-	

## LOUISIANA.

Emile La Sere	-	Mr. Duvall's, Mo. av. near 4 1-2
B. G. Thibodeaux	-	Bastianello's, C street, near 4 1-2
J. Harmonson	-	Mr. Duvall's, 4 1-2 street
Isaac E. Morse	-	Do do

## TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson	-	Mrs. Ballard's, Capitol Hill
W. M. Cocke	-	Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d & 3d
John H. Crozier	-	Tyler's Hotel

H. L. W. Hill	-	Hill's, Capitol Hill
George W. Jones	-	Scrivener's, Capitol Hill
J. H. Thomas	-	Brown's Hotel
M. P. Gentry	-	Mrs. Brawner's
Washington Barrow	-	Brown's Hotel
Lucien B. Chase	-	Do
Frederick P. Stanton	-	Mrs. Wells's, Pa. av. bet. 3d & 4-12
William T. Haskell	-	Mrs. Brawner's

## KENTUCKY.

Lynn Boyd	-	Cudlip's, Pa. av. bet. 3d & 4 1-2 sts
Samuel Peyton	-	Do
B. L. Clark	-	Do
Aylett Buckner	-	Mrs. McDaniel's
J. B. Thompson	-	Do
Green Adams	-	Do
Garrett Duncan	-	Mrs. Selden's, Penn. avenue
C. S. Morehead	-	Mrs. McDaniel's
Richard French	-	Cudlip's, Penn. avenue
John P. Gaines	-	Mrs. McDaniel's, 4 1-2 street

## OHIO.

James J. Faran	-	Miss McCubbin's, La. avenue
David Fisher	-	Mrs. Brawner's
Robert C. Schenck	-	Stettinius's, Louisiana avenue
Richard S. Canby	-	Mrs. Brawner's
William Sawyer	-	Cudlip's, Penn. avenue
R. Dickinson	-	Mrs. Adam's, Penn. avenue
Jonathan D. Morris	-	Cudlip's, Penn. avenue
John L. Taylor	-	Coleman's Hotel
Thomas O. Edwards	-	Hyatt's, Penn. avenue
Daniel Duncan	-	Do
John K. Miller	-	Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill
Samuel F. Vinton	-	Waller's, Do
James A. Richey	-	Mrs. Adams's, Pennsylvania avenue
Nathan Evans	-	Mrs. Hyatt's, do
William Kennon	-	Mrs. Adam's, do
John D. Cummins	-	Do do
George Fries	-	Mrs. Adam's, Pennsylvania avenue
Samuel Lahm	-	Cudlipp's, Penn. avenue
John Crowell	-	Mrs. Brawner's, Penn. avenue
Joshua R. Giddings	-	Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill
Joseph M. Root	-	Stettinius's, Louisiana avenue

## INDIANA.

J. L. Robinson	-	Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill
Caleb B. Smith	-	F street, between 6th and 7th sts
William W. Wick	-	Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill

Elisha Embree	-	Mrs. Spriggs's, Capitol Hill
Thomas J. Hendley	-	Mrs. Ballard's, do
George G. Dunn	-	Mrs. McDaniel's, 4 1-2 near Pa. av.
R. W. Thompson	-	Do
John Pettit	-	Mrs. McDuffie's, Penn. av. bet. 1 & 2
C. W. Cathcart	-	Mrs. Peabody's, 8th, bet. G & H sts
William Rockhill	-	Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill

## ILLINOIS.

Robert Smith	-	Miss Janney's, cor. 8th st & Pa. av
J. A. McClernand	-	Coleman's Hotel
Orlando B. Ficklin	-	Mrs. Wimsatt's, Penn. avenue
John Wentworth	-	Coleman's Hotel
W. A. Richardson	-	Do
Thomas J. Turner	-	Mrs. Owen's, Capitol Hill
Abraham Lincoln	-	Mrs. Sprigg's, do

## MISSOURI.

James B. Bowlin	-	Brown's Hotel
John Jamison	-	Mrs. Smallwood's, Capitol Hill
James S. Green	-	Mrs. Wimsatt's
Willard P. Hall	-	Do
John S. Phelps	-	Scrivener's, Capitol Hill

## ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson	-	Hill's, Capitol Hill
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## MICHIGAN.

Robert McClelland	-	Gilbert's, cor. 4 1-2 st. and Pa. av.
Charles E. Stuart	-	Do do
Kinsley S. Bingham	-	Do do

## FLORIDA.

Edward C. Cabell	-	Mrs. Parish's, B st. near R. R. depot
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## WISCONSIN.

John H. Tweedy	-	Coleman's Hotel
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## IOWA.

William Thompson	-	Mrs. Adam's, Pa. av. bet. 6th & 7th
*Shepherd Leffler	-	Union Hotel, Georgetown

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\*As these residences are subject to change, reference may be had to the Saturday Evening News, published every week in this city, for corrections in each case.

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Roger B. Taney, (Chief Justice)	-	Brenner's, Pa. avenue
John McLean, (Associate Justice)	-	Mrs. Carter's, Cap. Hill
James M. Wayne,	do	- Brenner's, Pa. avenue
John Catron,	do	- Tyler's Hotel
John McKinley,	do	-
Peter V. Daniel,	do	-
Samuel Nelson,	do	- Gadsby's Hotel
Levi Woodbury,	do	- Do
Robert C. Grier,	do	- Tyler's Hotel.
Benjamin C. Howard, (Reporter)	-	Brenner's, Pa. avenue

## RESIDENCE OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

James Buchanan, Secretary of State, F street, between 13th and 14th streets.

R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, Pennsylvania avenue, near the West Market.

W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, corner 18th and F streets.

John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the War Department.

Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, G street, between 10th and 11th streets.

Nathan Clifford, Attorney General, Mrs. Latimer's, President's square.

Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patent's, F street, Union row.

James W. McCulloch, 1st Comptroller, 15th street, near Treasury Buildings.

R. H. Gillet, Solicitor of the Treasury, Mrs. Hamilton's, Pennsylvania avenue.

William Collins, 1st Auditor, Mrs. Wise's, 13th street.

J. M. McCalla, 2d Auditor, Indiana avenue, near City Hall.

Peter Hagner, 3d Auditor, Penn. avenue, near 18th street.

Aaron O. Dayton, 4th Auditor, 6th, between D & E streets.

Stephen Pleasonton, 5th Auditor, corner F and 21st streets.

P. G. Washington, Auditor General Post Office, Fuller's Hotel.

Wm. Selden, Treasurer, New York avenue, between 13th and 14th streets.

D. Graham, Register Treasury.

Young, Commissioner Land Office.

William Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

James L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, F street, above the War Office.

J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, Gadsby's row.

T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General, F, between 12th & 13th.

George Gibson, Commissary General, F, between 14th & 15th.

Roger Jones, Adjutant General, 6th, between D and E streets.

N. Towson, Paymaster General, opposite Navy Department.

George Talcott, Colonel of Ordnance, Mrs. Latimer's, 16th st.

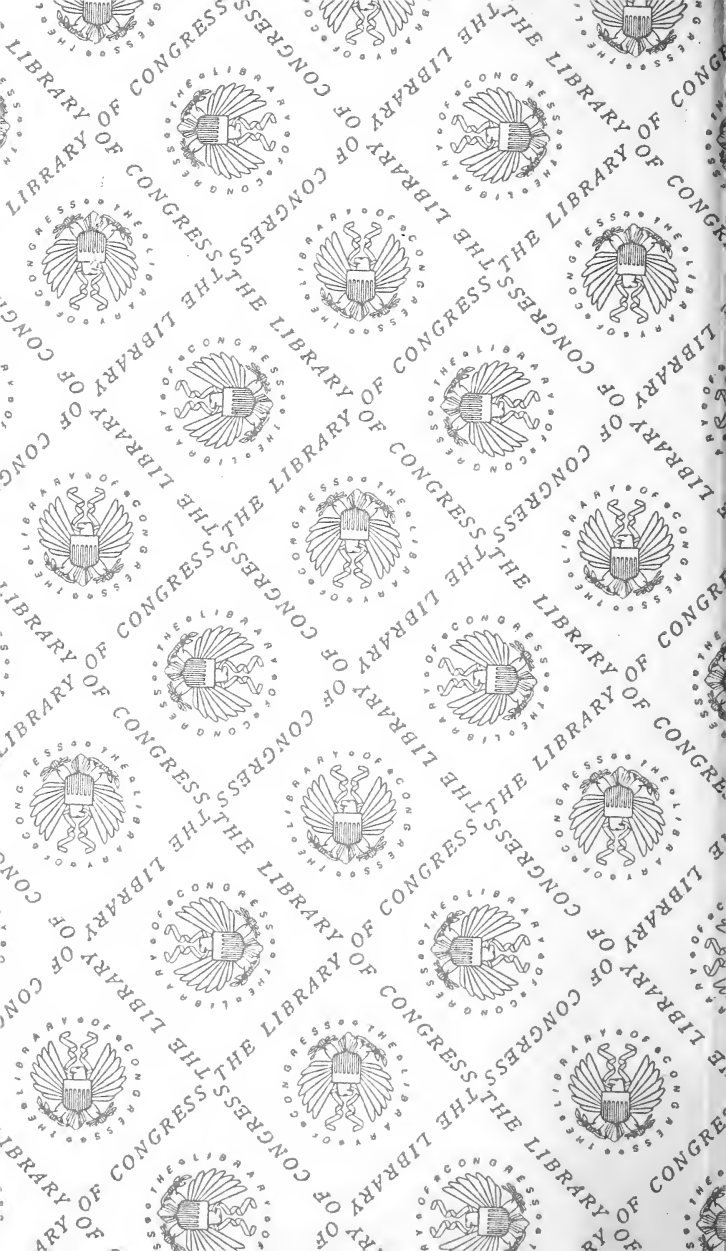
	Page.
1st Comptroller's office . . . . .	46
2d Comptroller's office . . . . .	42
1st Auditor's office . . . . .	47
2d Auditor's office . . . . .	58
3d Auditor's office . . . . .	53
4th Auditor's office . . . . .	61
5th Auditor's office . . . . .	43
Auditor of Gen'l Post Office . . . . .	63
Treasurer's office . . . . .	47
Register of the Treasury . . . . .	47
Solicitor of the Treasury . . . . .	48
General Land office . . . . .	49
Attorney General's office . . . . .	50
War Department—Plan of the building . . . . .	41
Secretary's office . . . . .	51 52
Indian Bureau . . . . .	52
Pension Bureau . . . . .	52 53
Quartermaster General's Bureau . . . . .	53
Engineer's Bureau . . . . .	54
Topographical Bureau . . . . .	55
Ordnance Bureau . . . . .	55
Subsistence Bureau . . . . .	56
Paymaster General's Bureau . . . . .	56
Medical Bureau . . . . .	57
Commanding General's Bureau . . . . .	57
Adjutant General's Bureau . . . . .	57 58
Navy Department—Plan of the building . . . . .	41
Secretary's office . . . . .	59 60
Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks . . . . .	60
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography . . . . .	60
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and repairs . . . . .	60 61
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing . . . . .	61
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery . . . . .	61
Post Office Department—Plan of the building . . . . .	62
Post Master General's office . . . . .	62 63
Patent Office—Plan of the building . . . . .	65
Commissioner of Patent's office . . . . .	69 70
Exploring Expedition collections of Nat. History . . . . .	65
National Institute Society collections . . . . .	67
Model rooms—models classed . . . . .	67 68
Supreme Court—its powers . . . . .	70 71
Judges of the Supreme Court . . . . .	72
Foreign Ministers . . . . .	72 to 76
Ministers, consuls, &c., of the U. S. abroad . . . . .	74 to 81
Standing committees of the Senate . . . . .	81 82
Officers of the Senate . . . . .	82
Standing committees of the H. of Rep. . . . .	82 to 85
Officers of the House . . . . .	85
Senators and their residence in the city . . . . .	85 86
Representatives and their residence . . . . .	87 to 92
Residence of the Heads of Bureau, &c. . . . .	93 94
Departure and arrival of cars, and mail steamer . . . . .	94
Corporation law respecting Hackney coaches . . . . .	94

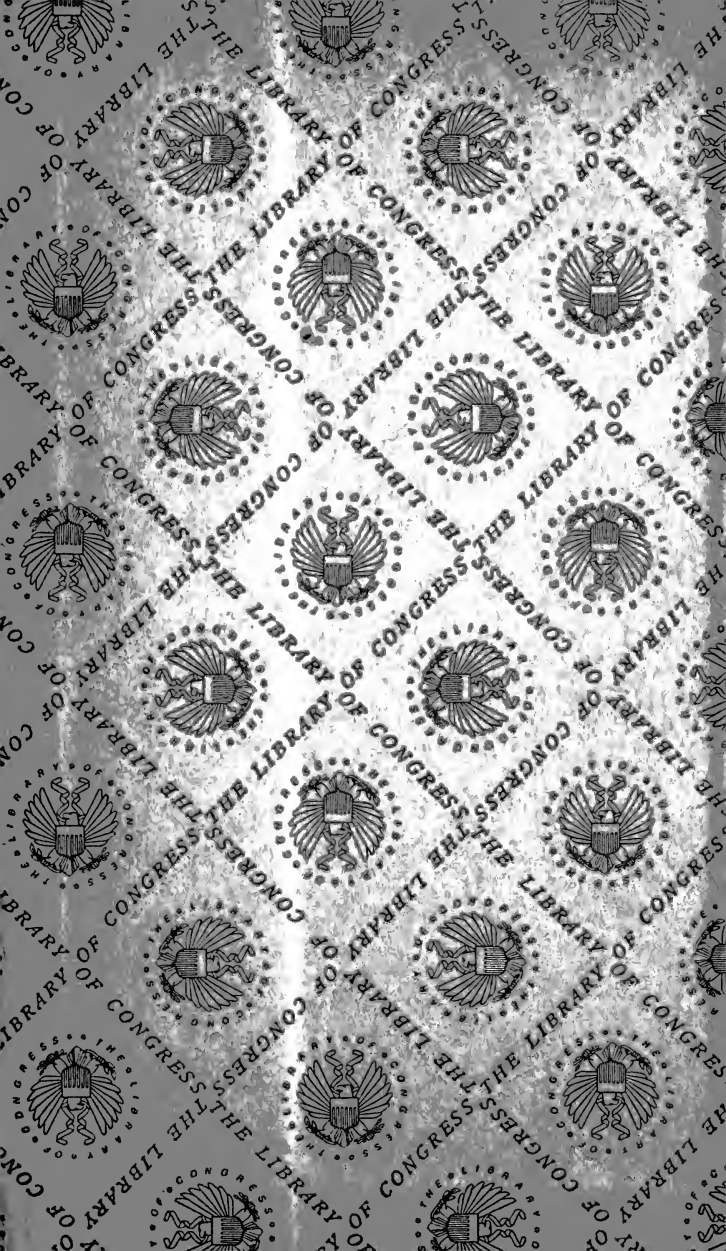




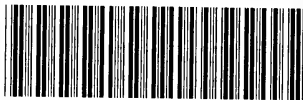








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